



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
5 February 1991

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Further Reportage on SADCC Session in Namibia

Increase in Job Opportunities Urged

*MB0102183691 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], Mr. Peter Mmusi, says migrant laborers could find it more difficult to get jobs in a post apartheid South Africa.

Mr. Mmusi, who is also vice president of Botswana, told delegates at the SADCC conference in Windhoek that a future South Africa Government would struggle to keep migrant labor at current levels because of the serious unemployment problem in the country. He said it was therefore imperative that conditions are created to increase job opportunities within all the member countries of SADCC.

Mr. Mmusi said it was also unlikely that South Africa would be able to give financial help to its neighbors as all available money should be used by South Africa to correct economic imbalances.

Continued RSA Sanctions Called For

*MB0202171691 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Text] The 10 member states of the regional economic cooperation alliance SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] have called on the international community to continue imposing sanctions against South Africa despite President de Klerk's announced intentions to scrap several of the key apartheid laws.

SADCC Executive Secretary Simba Makoni said apartheid would have to be totally eradicated before sanctions were lifted.

Kuwaiti Official Addresses Session

*EA0402131291 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0400 GMT 3 Feb 91*

[Text] Windhoek—The Kuwait Development Agency has pledged to continue to participate in efforts aimed at bringing about progress in various regions of the world despite the country's invasion by Iraq. Dr. (Nabil 'Abd

al-Rahim), the agency's spokesman told the 11th consultative conference of the South African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] that the agency would continue to honor its pledges to provide funds to existing development projects and would help launch new ones.

Dr. (al-Rahim) said that agreements previously signed providing funds to 380 projects were lost or destroyed following the Iraqi invasion. The agency is currently based in London. He said the agency had pledged to provide soft loans to the tune of \$1.1 billion to African countries, of which \$310 million have gone to various SADCC countries. The loans have been used in financing transport, water, agriculture, fishing and industry projects.

CILSS' 9 Members Urged To Pay Contributions

*AB0402174891 Dakar PANA in English 1602 GMT
4 Feb 91*

[Text] Bamako, 4 Feb (AMAP/PANA)—The Ministerial Committee of the Inter-State Committee for the Control of Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) has urged the nine member states of the sub-regional organization to settle their contribution arrears. The ministers, who concluded their 26th session in Bamako Saturday, urged the CILSS executive secretary to prepare a financial recovery programme to be tabled at their next session.

Meanwhile, the CILSS Council of Ministers adopted a programme of action and budget totalling more than 515 million CFA francs (about 2.06 million US dollars) for the 1991 financial year.

Meanwhile, the council appointed Gaoussou Traore of Mali to be the technical and scientific coordinator of the Sahel Institute, a Bamako-based CILSS specialised institution. It also appointed Gnoumou Kanou of Burkina Faso director of training at the Agrymet Centre in Niamey. The council also asked the executive secretary, Ali Djarbord, to announce the posts as soon as they fall vacant and to ask member states for profiles of suitable candidates.

Closing the meeting, the Burkinabe minister of agriculture, Albert Guigma who is the CILSS coordinating minister, said the session was a step forward towards the objectives of the sub-regional organisation which was created in 1973 following the severe drought of the 1970s.

The organization was created to promote food self sufficiency and to combat drought and desertification in the Sahel region. Its nine member states are Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad.

Congo**25 Feb National Conference Prepared For****Premier Comments**

*AB0202093091 Paris AFP in French 2056 GMT
1 Feb 91*

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Feb (AFP)—The national conference, which is scheduled to bring together all Congolese political organizations and parties on 25 February, will not be sovereign, according to Prime Minister Louis-Sylvain Goma who said this today at the end of the preparatory meeting for the conference which opened on 28 January and closed in confusion today.

Apart from representatives of the sole ruling Congolese Labor Party, most political parties and organizations requested that the national conference be sovereign. General Goma stated that Congo was not going through an "insurrectional situation" and that it was enough for the conference to make decisions that "could be enforced."

According to the organizers, another topic discussed at the meeting was the representation of various organs of the ruling party. Contrary to the first decisions made early this week and providing for unique representation for each party and its affiliated organs, sources close to the meeting say that at the head of state's request, several organs including the Union of Congolese Socialist Youth, the Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women, the Union of Congolese Artists, and the Union of Congolese Farmers, may attend the conference.

Government, Parties Get Ready

*AB3101120591 Libreville Africa No. 1
in French 1230 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] In Congo, the government and the various political parties set up since the establishment of multipartyism in the country in September 1990 have met for two days to prepare for the national conference scheduled to open in Brazzaville on 25 February. The meeting could not set up a preparatory commission for the conference as planned because the deliberations first ran into a deadlock over the presence in the conference hall of members of the Union of Congolese Socialist Youth, UJSC, which is affiliated with the ruling Congolese Labor Party. Prime Minister Louis-Sylvain Goma has eventually complied with a request by a section of the delegates at the meeting to ban the UJSC from the meeting. It will be recalled that many reporters are attending the deliberations.

Commission Organized

*AB3101201791 Dakar PANA in English 1635 GMT
31 Jan 91*

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 Jan. (PANA)—A round table conference on Wednesday in Kinshasa, approved the idea of setting up a preparatory commission for the holding of a

national conference on the political future of Congo scheduled to take place on 25 February. The meeting unanimously agreed that the commission will be responsible for providing the material and logistics requirements for the conference. It will also draw up a list of participants and ensure maximum security for the event.

The participants also agreed that the conference will be independent and retain executive powers over its decisions as well as be responsible for drawing up internal regulations and the agenda of its deliberations.

On Wednesday [30 January], the round table decided that the creation and existence of political parties and associations be legalised based on a law enacted in 1901. It said a similar legislation approved by the government in December 1990 would have to be amended by the national conference.

The round table on the national conference, which had been meeting in the Congolese capital since Monday, is being attended by the prime minister and head of government, Louis Sylvain Goma, trade union and opposition party leaders, non-governmental organisations and professionals.

Former Prime Minister Creates New Party

*AB0302090691 Paris AFP in French 1304 GMT
1 Feb 91*

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Feb (AFP)—A former Congolese prime minister, Mr. Ange Edouard Pongui, who had resigned last December from the ruling Congolese Labor Party (PCT), has just created his own party, the Union for Social Progress and Democracy (UPSD), it was learned today in Brazzaville. Two former PCT officials, Messrs. Jean Ganga Zandzou, former National Assembly speaker, and Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, secretary general of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation (CSC, sole trade union), are the cofounders of this new party. The UPSD, whose headquarters is in Brazzaville, aims at promoting private initiative and freedom in Congo.

Mr. Pongui stated that the UPSD would not enter into alliance with the PCT during the upcoming multiparty legislative elections. Moreover, he denounced the former sole party's maneuvers which, according to him, aim at manipulating the proposed future elections in Congo after the national conference slated for 25 February.

State, Private Journalists Set Up Association

*AB0102090491 Paris AFP in French 0940 GMT
31 Jan 91*

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 Jan (AFP)—An Association of Media and Communication Practitioners (APIC) has just been created in Congo, an informed source disclosed here today. The aim of the association is to promote

freedom of information and the ethics of the profession. APIC comprises journalists from the official and the private media.

There is no press code in Congo yet, but according to an informed source, such a code may be drafted during the national conference scheduled to open on 25 February 1991. The conference may also set up a higher council of communication.

New Weekly, Other Opposition Papers Launched

AB3101152091 Paris AFP in French 1158 GMT
29 Jan 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 29 Jan (AFP)—A satirical weekly paper, the first to be launched in Congo since the establishment of multiparty politics last September, has just appeared in Brazzaville. In its first number, the weekly, called "LE MADUKUTSEKELE" (after the name of the river that runs through the capital), denounces the abuses and financial mess caused by former Congolese officials. The editorial, signed by its director, Mr. Serge Kimina Makumbi, a young journalist trained at the University of Brazzaville, stressed that LE MADUKUTSEKELE is an independent newspaper which has as its main objective exposing in broad daylight "political fraud" and bad management at all levels.

Mr. Antoine Malinga, the former director of the central executive body of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT, the ruling party), for his part, has published "LE PAYS" [THE COUNTRY], a weekly information and opinion newspaper. The paper, which claims to be independent of the political parties, is said to be quite close to the National Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UNDP) of Mr. Pierre N'Ze, according to opposition observers in Brazzaville. Its director is himself a member of that opposition party. The first number of LE PAYS contains interviews with Mr. N'Ze and the former prime minister, Mr. Pascal Lissouba.

Finally, Mr. Bernard Kolela, the leader of the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development (MCDDI), has also published a weekly paper called "LE SOLEIL" [THE SUN]. The first number recounts the time spent in prison by Mr. Kolela, who has opposed the socialist regime in Congo for 27 years.

Rwanda

Habyarimana Reshuffles Cabinet, Discusses Rebels

EA0502124291 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Excerpts] General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic, today, made an important cabinet reshuffle characterized by six newcomers to the government, two transfers of ministerial portfolios, the creation of a new ministry at the presidency of the Republic, and

the abolition of the Ministry of Institutional Relations. The reshuffle was announced during the swearing-in ceremony of three new deputies who have entered the National Development Council. On this occasion, the president of the Republic also made an important speech outlining the situation prevailing in our country following the attack perpetrated by the inyenzi-inkotanyi [rebels] of the so-called Rwandan Patriotic Front. [passage omitted]

[Begin Habyarimana recording] [passage omitted] The Rwandan Armed Forces, however, managed to stop the aggressions and to repel the attackers, but alas, some of the enemy forces, taking advantage of the fact that the attention of [word indistinct] (?part) of our army was busy chasing the invaders in various places along the Virunga national park, managed to reach the town of Ruhengeri by night and to declare war there on 22 January 1991. The enemy then succeeded in [words indistinct], with the help of the night, a central area of Ruhengeri where they devastated several buildings among other things, private houses as well as the Rwanda Commercial Bank branch while managing by ruse to break into the town's prison. A few hours after the attack, our Army managed to regain the upper hand, either by destroying the enemy completely or by pushing it back to the Ugandan border from where it had come.

Attacks [words indistinct] after that to capture the town of Ruhengeri and the Virunga forest's neighboring communes, but the Rwandan Armed Forces have the situation under control. Our attackers, reportedly, even have the intention of attacking the town of Gisenyi, on Lake Kivu. [passage omitted]

Our whole country tells you, Ruhengeri people, to hold on; we have the situation well in hand; we greatly hope to see the end of this absurd war soon. [passage omitted]

Other attacks are under preparation on the Ugandan side, in the Kamwezi region [word indistinct] of Mutara, as well as in places which share a common border with communes of Byumba Prefecture in (Gisuru). Thus, threats of inyenzi attacks continue to be very genuine ones. That is why we must be absolutely vigilant. [passage omitted]

We have also learned with terror and with [word indistinct], from captured enemies, that these rebels may decide to exterminate mankind's unique heritage, namely, the last mountain gorillas, thereby destroying one of our country's major tourist attractions, and that it is for this reason that they are using Virunga park and its marvellous forests today as their bases of infiltration and as arms caches. [passage omitted]

Further on Rebel Activities in Ruhengeri

'Accomplices' Sentenced

EA0202172991 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] The State Security Court today passed verdicts in the trial of the instigators and accomplices of the

October war. The first verdict concerns Narcisse Munyambaraga, Charles Mukuralinda, Carpophore Gatera, Emmanuel Ntakiyimana, (Jean-Baptiste Kani Jao), (Charles Tamba), Ignace Ruhutana, and Donatien Rugema, who were put on trial first of all for the crime of treason, carrying arms against the nation, then for establishing links with a foreign institution and its agents in a bid to start a war against the Republic, and finally, for using terrorism and arms to undermine the established powers and constitutional principles.

The verdict was given this afternoon. There were seven death sentences and one acquittal. Those sentenced to death are: (Jean-Baptiste Kani Jao), Emmanuel Ntakiyimana, Carpophore Gatera, Charles Mukuralinda, (Charles Tamba), Donatien Rugema, and Narcisse Munyambaraga, who were found guilty of collaborating with the rebel aggressors. As for Ignace Ruhutana, the State Security Court acquitted him for lack of evidence. The other four accused, who have not yet been arrested, will be tried separately as soon as they are arrested.

Meanwhile, the State Security Court announced its ruling regarding the three defendants who were arrested in possession of an audio-cassette praising the rebel aggression (and were) accused of having been aware of the aggression and of not having informed the relevant authorities. They are: Fidele Niyonkuru, Jean Kabengeru, and (Athanas Karake). The latter two are charged with having culpable relations with the rebels with the intention of causing war against Rwanda. The State Security Court decided to carry out further investigations in the case of Kabengeru, and acquitted (Karake) and Niyonkuru, giving them the benefit of the doubt.

Finally, the State Security Court passed a ten-year jail sentence against Emmanuel Nsegyumva, who was charged with waging war against the nation, after considering in his favor the fact that he is a minor and child delinquent as mitigating circumstances.

The State Security Court felt that lawyer Stanislas Mbonampeka, who represented some of the suspects, should be put on trial for abusing a magistrate, having described the magistrate as a peasant during the hearing.

'Suicidal Attacks' Continue

EA0402222091 Kigali Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] The rebels' suicidal attacks continued this morning. A few adventurers opened fire at our positions [words indistinct]. Again the Rwandan Armed Forces, always vigilant, repulsed the enemy, which they are pursuing with the population's assistance. The population always assists in the mopping-up operations in the Ruhengeri Prefecture.

Zaire

RSA Military To Train 'Elite' Security Force

AB0202134091 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT
2 Feb 91

[Text] Kinshasa, Feb 2 (AFP)—Zaire has hired South African military and police officers to train an elite new paramilitary security force to deal with potential unrest in the capital and other towns, the Zairese League of Human Rights said in a press release here. The statement said the League was "concerned" over the presence in Zaire of "South African specialists formerly deployed in Namibia against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] forces and who massacred children in Soweto and other black areas of South Africa". The statement issued Friday followed a report in the daily UMOJA which said that French mercenary Bob Denard had arrived at Kitona military base on Zaire's Atlantic coast with the job of training a new army unit.

According to UMOJA, the new unit will replace the "Presidential Guard" whose reputation was tainted by its alleged involvement in a mass killing of rebellious students at Lubumbashi in May last year. Mr. Denard trained and led the presidential guard of former Comoro president Ahmed Abdallah, but was chased out of the Indian Ocean islands after Mr. Abdallah's murder in November 1989. In his career as a soldier of fortune he has seen action in the Katanga secessionist war after Zaire's independence, in Yemen, Angola, Rhodesia and was sentenced to death in Benin after a failed coup in 1977.

Official Says Denard Not in Country

AB0402141691 Dakar PANA in English 1356 GMT
4 Feb 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Feb (AZAP/PANA)—Zairian defence minister, Admiral Mavua Mudima, Sunday categorically denied allegations made by a foreign radio station that French mercenary Bob Denard was in Zaire. In a statement, the Zairian minister challenged any source to confirm the information which he termed as fantasy and unfounded.

Meanwhile, Zairian radio and television affirmed that it had never announced Denard's presence on Zairian soil. The management of the Zairian radio and television said its station had been erroneously quoted by the foreign station as the media organ which confirmed the news of Denard's presence.

Denard, a notorious French mercenary who has led bands of mercenaries to attack several African countries, reportedly went to South Africa after being forced out of the Comoro Islands after the assassination of that Indian Ocean island's late president, Ahmed Abdallah, in 1989.

Kenya

Moi on 'Malicious Rumors' of Early Elections

EA0202125091 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 1045 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Report on Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi's address to the nation in Elgeyo Marakwet District; date not given]

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said he had no intention of calling a general election before the end of the stipulated time and told those who are spreading the malicious rumors to that effect to stop forthwith. The president at the same time instructed security officers to deal firmly with anybody found to be spreading rumors about elections. President Moi said it was him who decides when general elections should be held and assured Kenyans that there would be none this year.

The president said this in his address to the nation during the official opening of this year's Kamarin Show in Iten, Elgeyo Marakwet District. He told leaders and citizens to direct their energies towards preparation of farms ready for planting instead of engaging in rumors. President Moi commended farmers in Elgeyo Marakwet District for their efforts in food production especially with regard to the production of maize, pyrethrum, wheat, coffee, tea, and other crops. He, however, called on farmers in the district to step up the production of pyrethrum now that the crop fetches more money on the international market. The president similarly told farmers to take advantage of the increased producer prices to increase the production of wheat in the district. [passage omitted]

Moi Criticizes Paper for 'Attacking' Government

EA0202154491 Nairobi KNA in English 1800 GMT
1 Feb 91

[Text] President Moi criticised the "DAILY NATION" newspaper for attacking the government on its policy of controlling prices of essential commodities. He said it was absurd for The Nation Newspapers Limited to criticize the government when the company had often increased prices of its papers.

Foreign Minister Affirms Siad Barre Not in Kenya

EA0402191891 Nairobi KNA in English 1616 GMT
4 Feb 91

[Text] [no dateline as received] The ousted Somalia president, Mr. Siad Barre, is not in Kenya, the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Ndolo Ayah has said. He told KNA that although Siad's clan shared a common boundary with the same clan in Kenya, so far he has not crossed into Kenya. Mr. Ayah was responding to questions put to him by the press after addressing a meeting at Daraja Mbili in Kisumu District

today. "We expected him to cross into Kenya at Kismaayo but so far this has not been so", said Mr. Ayah.

More on Somali Refugees Arriving in Kenya

Over 85 Arrive From Kismaayo

EA0402114691 Nairobi KNA in English 0830 GMT
4 Feb 91

[Text] Kilifi 4th February (KNA)—Over 85 Somali refugees arrived at Kilifi town between Saturday and yesterday (Wednesday) from Kismaayo. According to the DO [District Officer] for Bahari division in Kilifi district Mr R.M. Lentaaya, the first lot of 49 Somalis, men and women, arrived at Kilifi on Saturday by a boat which took off from Kismaayo. Talking to KNA yesterday, Mr Lentaaya said that the second group of 37 men and women came on Wednesday early in the morning. The DO however said that because there were no refugee camps in Kilifi, the Somalis were provided with transport to Mombasa where they would join others at Jomo Kenyatta showground.

Mr Lentaaya, expressing concern, said the Somalis had reported no problems on their journey from Kismaayo to Kilifi. He said on their arrival they were provided with food, water and all essential needs. He further said the Somalis had appreciated the friendly welcome given and the kind of treatment accorded to them. The refugees said they were forced into the boat at gun-point at Kismaayo. The refugees, who were totally confused, could not know the whereabouts of their families and children.

200 Arrive at Lamu Island

EA0402193291 Nairobi KNA in English 1656 GMT
4 Feb 91

[Text] Lamu, 4 February (KNA)—About 200 Somali refugees have flocked Lamu Island in the past few days after fleeing from their war-torn country. KNA reliably learnt that the ministers of the former government were among the recent arrivals Minister for Labour and Sports Mr. Aden Mohamed Ali and Ahmed Ashkir Bodia, former minister for higher education. [sentence as received] The two ministers arrived in Lamu aboard a motorised boat. Accompanied by three former colonels with Somali Army Abdi Mohamed Botan, Al- Bashir Mohamed Hassan, and Lieutenant Colonel Nur Mohamed Ahmad of the National Somali Security. [sentence as received] The ministers arrived a few hours after some other three boats carrying 150 Somali evacuees (?had) docked at the island.

Earlier, two airmen belonging to the airport training school in Mogadishu had jetted at the Mkwec airstrip, on the mainland side of the township. The two were identified as Colonel Abbi Yusuf and Col. Hassan Mohamed. Their single-engine aircraft is still at the airstrip. All the

refugees are being housed at the KANU [Kenya African National Union] hall in the town awaiting transportation to Mombasa.

Minister Says Rebels Use BBC To Achieve Goals

EA3101165991 Nairobi DAILY NATION
in English 30 Jan 91 p 15

[Joe Ombur article: "Multi-Party Crusade Not Genuine - Ayah"]

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Ndolo Ayah, charged yesterday that people who 13 years ago desperately attempted to bar President Moi from assuming the leadership of the country were now masquerading as multi-party advocates.

He said the current crusade for political pluralism hinged on removing President Moi from the top perch and was not aimed at enhancing democracy.

The minister was addressing a KANU [Kenya African National Union] rally at the Kombewa chief's camp in his Kisumu rural constituency. He said the war against President Moi started in 1977 with the change-the-constitution group.

In what he called "the tale behind multipartyism in Kenya," Mr. Ayah said the then powerful attorney-general, Mr. Charles Mugane Njonjo, who he said had his eyes on the presidency, prevailed upon President Kenyatta to put an end to the debate after he (Njonjo) learnt that another powerful person, now deceased, was also eyeing the seat.

"The wily Njonjo vociferously denounced what he called 'people imagining the president's death' and the debate came to an unceremonial end," said Mr. Ayah.

The minister told his listeners that Mr. Njonjo was at it again in 1982 when he and his group organised youths to take over the government in a bloody coup and pave the way for him to take over the leadership.

The group, he said, went underground with the failure of the coup, and the [words illegible] case of Mr. Njonjo, only to resurface in 1989/90 disguised as multi-party advocates leaning on the United States and other Western powers for sympathy.

Mr. Ayah said that most of the advocates of political pluralism were communists who believed that the crumbling of East European communist regimes would automatically shake one-party democracies in Africa.

"These diehard communists are, like all destabilising elements in Africa, using the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) to achieve their goal," he said.

Mr. Ayah, who is the Kisumu KANU branch chairman, accused the BBC of playing a key role in virtually all the continent's trouble spots. He cited Liberia, Somalia and Rwanda as examples.

He said that previously unknown rebel leaders such as Charles Taylor, Mohamed Omar Jeiss and the late Fred Rwigyema found voices in the BBC.

Kenyan-Based Ugandan Rebels Plan Operations

Envoy Denies Reports

EA2501211691 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] The Kenyan high commissioner to Uganda, Mr. Njihia, has strongly denied allegations that some Ugandan rebels have been operating in the country. The high commissioner said attention to the issue was drawn by a story that appeared in the Ugandan weekly magazine alleging that there were at the moment Kenya-based Uganda rebels planning to invade Uganda. In a strongly worded statement, Mr. Njihia said the allegations are untrue, unfounded, and malicious, and should not have been raised.

Official Reacts to Reports

EA2501212091 Nairobi THE STANDARD
in English 25 Jan 91 p 3

[By Patrick Baraza]

[Excerpt] The Western Provincial commissioner, Mr. Francis Lekoolool, yesterday lashed out at some unnamed people spreading rumours that Kenya had offered training bases to rebels who were plotting to invade Uganda. Mr. Lekoolool said there was no truth in the rumours, which were being spread by dissidents and also published in the foreign media.

He said the vicious campaign by the dissidents was aimed at spoiling the good name of the country, adding that the policy of the government was not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

He said the reports emanating from foreign papers claimed early this week that the government had hosted Ugandan rebels in various places in Western Province. The claims were blatant lies, he added. The "New Vision" [Ugandan Government daily] of January 22 quoted President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda as saying that there were attempts in a neighbouring country to recruit 500 white mercenaries to topple his National Resistance Movement government. He was receiving the African National Congress (ANC) president, Mr. Oliver Tambo. The paper also quoted the "Weekly Topic" [Ugandan weekly] that the rebels were making preparations to attack Uganda from Kenya.

According to the paper, the rebels of Ninth October Movement were allegedly based in four large camps in Kenya, in Funyula and Amukura Divisions and

Chokorot in Turkana. The paper claimed the rebels were working closely with deposed President Milton Obote who is also the chairman of the Ninth October Movement and that their preparations had reached a level which could cause a lot of unrest in Uganda. [passage omitted]

Uganda Reported Engaging in 'Anti-Kenya' Missions

Commentary Views Missions

EA2501193691 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Commentary from the "This Is the Way It Is" program]

[Text] When His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi disclosed last Saturday that Uganda was engaging itself in anti-Kenya missions, Kenyans were quickly reminded of the unpleasant days of 1986 to 1987 when young Kenyans seeking employment and means of livelihood were lured through Uganda to take military training in Libya, a country that is hostile to us, with the express aim of undermining their motherland.

Uganda Government under Museveni was an outstanding conspirator in these sinister designs. To hear [of] this conspiracy again is disturbing not only to us Kenyans, but also to Africa and all those who value peace and good-neighborliness. Why should Museveni, presumably in his normal mind, scheme to destabilize the popularly-elected government of Kenya? Why? This question has prompted us to find out the truth about this regime in Kampala. In our search, we unearthed a case of greed for power, mischief, deceit, corruption, betrayal, and power abuse, which have not changed from Museveni's school days to his present regime in Uganda.

We trace Yoweri Museveni to his student days in the University of Dar es Salaam and noted his penchant for radical anti-establishment activism [and] Marxist doctrines which advocated for destruction of property, student riots, and strikes. In a nutshell, he led a student life riddled with rebellion and chaos. His activities brought him into loggerheads with the socialist Tanzanian Government under Mwalimu Nyerere, with Samora Machel's Marxist Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] movement, and later he fell out with [words indistinct] very close ally whom he betrayed.

Well, it appears Museveni's concept of Marxism was at variance with the well-known Marxist doctrines. The latest evidence of these intrigues is Uganda Government's involvement in the rebel attack on the peaceful neighboring Rwanda, which incidentally happens to be Museveni's birthplace. No one can be deceived to believe Uganda's denial that its deputy army commander, himself also a citizen of Rwanda, was not acting with Museveni's knowledge and authority when he led a band of heavily armed Rwandese from Museveni's army to attack their country of birth last October.

The tragedy of this incident is the fact that Museveni is the current chairman of the OAU, the single mediator available for the aggrieved in our continent. The aggrieved Rwanda had to seek mediation elsewhere. That Museveni could abuse such a noble responsibility is a case we would not like to add anything [to], but to let you listeners pass judgement.

Kenyans know very well the misfortunes that have hit the Uganda people. They have been subjected to miseries occasioned by regimes which have neither had concern for their well-being nor their right to life. In fact, the trauma experienced by the Uganda people today is the sole responsibility of leaders of the likes of Museveni.

Meanwhile, the economy of Uganda continues to deteriorate as a result of mismanagement, escalating foreign debt, and runaway inflation which has led to abject poverty among the masses. And yet, the Museveni leadership still pursues a futile expansionist policy. Museveni should know that the era of empire-building is long gone; and as it is, expansionism or destabilization of neighbors is the least cure for the problems afflicting the poor people of Uganda.

Museveni's greed for power has not been expressed more graphically than in the 1986 Uganda peace talks [word indistinct] in Nairobi, for which our own president, Daniel arap Moi, devoted so much of his time and energy. Almost the entire Kenya Government machinery was put at the disposal of the peace negotiating parties. We counted it an honor and a responsibility to do so. For a period of four months, President Moi worked from 0800 in the morning to 10 at night with no break for lunch but for sandwiches at Harambee House for the sake of peace for Ugandans. Museveni, in his insolence, neither saw sense nor appreciated the sacrifices Kenyans made for the Ugandans. He scorned the peace treaty, snubbed the colleagues with whom they were seeking peace, ducked to Kampala, and installed himself president.

Ever since, we have read of endless stories of Ugandans being killed by the NRA [National Resistance Army], the men on accusations of being rebels. Ironically for these atrocities, this man appears to be getting rewarded, particularly by some foreigners and their media, which has showered on him unqualified praise, allegedly for rescuing Uganda. What induces these journalists to close one eye to human suffering is again a matter beyond our territory, and we would rather Ugandans spon- for their country.

Nevertheless, in Kenya, we know how much Museveni has done in abetting dissident activity against us. We are even aware that in August last year, as Museveni was religiously telling our president in Tororo [eastern Uganda] to need to forget the past and strengthen bilateral cooperation, he was hosting anti-Kenya elements elsewhere in Uganda.

We now know he had full knowledge of an impending plot to attack Kenya, an assault which was designed to

coincide with that of Rwigyema in Rwanda. This way, Museveni had hoped to achieve his objective of installing puppet regimes in his dream for a greater Uganda empire. It did not work, and it will never work.

For now, we would like to remind President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni that Kenyans attained their independence with heavy sacrifices, with shedding of blood. After that, we have worked so hard to bring our people to the high levels of progress which Museveni now so envies. He is entitled to that frame of mind, but he must know that Kenyans have full confidence in the leadership of President Moi, who leads with the full mandate of the Kenyan people. Museveni should not cheat himself that there is a gap somewhere to penetrate to cause instability here. Let it be known that Kenyans are not about to give up anything that is linked to their freedom and independence. For that is the way it is.

Minister on Ugandans' Plan

EA2601155491 Nairobi KENYA TIMES
in English 26 Jan 91 p 1

[Evans Luseno article: "Kamotho Warns of Uganda's Evil Plot"]

[Excerpts] Ugandans are being secretly sent to Kenya to initiate insecurity and chaos, the secretary-general of the ruling Kenya African National Union. Mr. Joseph Kamotho, said yesterday. "We Kenyans will stop the evil and unwarranted designs against our hard-won development, peace and progress at all costs," said Mr. Kamotho, who is also the minister for transport and communications in a press statement. [passage omitted]

In his press statement, Mr. Kamotho urged all Kenyans to guard Kenya's sovereignty and independence at all costs. "Our enemies are designing many evils with the aim of plunging Kenya into chaos and bloodshed," he added.

"We should all strongly condemn, reject and stop detractors of our peace and progress in their evil designs against Kenya because they will cause chaos and loss of innocent lives. We do not want experiences such as those prevailing in Somalia, Liberia and even Uganda, whose nationals are now being secretly sent into Kenya to initiate insecurity and chaos," he added. [passage omitted]

KANU on Ugandan Annexation Plan

EA2801223091 Nairobi DAILY NATION
in English 28 Jan 91 p 28

[Excerpts] Four Kenyan leaders yesterday separately claimed that the Uganda Government of President Yoweri Museveni had evil intentions of Kenya Government. They are an assistant minister for manpower development and employment, Mr. Pancras Otwani, the Nakuru KANU [Kenya African National Union] Branch chairman, Mr. Wilson Leitich, an assistant minister for

lands and housing, Mr. Eric Bomett, and an assistant minister for agriculture, Mr. Gitahi Ngaruro.

Mr. Otwani, who is the MP for Amagoro in Busia District [bordering Uganda], said at a KANU rally at Adungosi that some dissident people from Busia District had been recruited to coordinate with the Uganda Government to invade Kenya and topple the government. Mr. Otwani also said that a number of rich people were coordinating other activities by dissidents operating from Uganda.

"These rich men want to use their millions as agents for dissidents to topple the government and grab the presidency with the assistance of the Uganda Government," he charged. Mr. Otwani, who is also the Busia Branch KANU secretary, said that the dissidents were spreading rumors to the effect that the Kenya Government was hosting Uganda rebels in camps along the Kenya-Uganda border in order to fuel hostilities which could lead to war between the two countries.

In Nakuru, Mr. Leitich surprised his audience when he claimed at a KANU rally on Saturday that Uganda was preparing to annex parts of Kenya. He was accompanied by Mr. Bomett and Mr. Ngaruro at the meeting at the naivasha community hall.

He said that Western Kenya, including the Rift Valley Province in its entirety, would fall to Uganda if President Yoweri Museveni succeeds in his plan.

Mr. Leitich warned that any attempt by Uganda to interfere with Kenya and its people would be aggressively repulsed. He dismissed the Ugandan president "as a coming expansionist in Africa who, if not restrained, might behave like President Saddam Husayn of Iraq". [passage omitted]

Mr. Leitich, who is also a nominated MP, said President Museveni should not think that "he can terrorise Kenyans the way he did neighboring Rwanda". "We shall hit him hard if he persists in his mission of interfering with our internal affairs," Mr. Leitich said.

Ugandan Envoy on Screening Calls

EA3001122691 Nairobi KTN Television
in English 1800 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Text] Uganda is to increase her electricity supplies to Kenya within the next five to 10 years. The Ugandan high commissioner to Kenya said his country was in the process of expanding its electricity output. The Uganda high commissioner to Kenya, Atwok Kamanyire, told KTN that Uganda's minister for energy, Richard Kaijuka, had held discussions with his Kenyan counterpart, Nicholas Biwott, in Nairobi. He said the two ministers spoke on a wide range of topics and both were concerned about the situation in the Gulf and its consequences on the economies of the two countries.

Turning to other issues, the high commissioner criticized the recent call for the screening of Ugandans living in

Kenya. He said calls for screening were uncalled for and in bad taste. He said it would be unfortunate if it became a government policy. He said Uganda's policy towards Kenya was that of good neighborliness. Kamanyire said the calls would not enhance this relationship, and screening of Ugandans should only be done through the Department of Immigration.

The Ugandan high commissioner was speaking to KTN in a telephone interview from his office here in Nairobi.

Somalia

Cabinet Sworn In; President on Elections

AB0402173091 Dakar PANA in English 1548 GMT
4 Feb 91

[Text] Nairobi, Feb (PANA)—The cabinet ministers in the Somali interim government, headed by Ali Mahdi Mohamed, were sworn in Sunday in Mogadishu, the capital. According to reports from the Somali capital, several other officials in the ousted government of Mohamed Siad Barre, who was forced out of Mogadishu on 26 January by rebels of the United Somali Congress, have also been appointed into the cabinet. The interim prime minister, Omar Arteh Ghalib, who was reappointed by Ali Mahdi last week, was once foreign minister in the ousted government.

The new president on Saturday called upon all opposition and rebel groups which fought against Siad to hold a meeting at the end of February to discuss the country's future. He also said his appointment was temporary and promised to organise multiparty elections.

Opposition Groups, USC Clash Over Government

PM0502095791 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 1 Feb 91 pp 1-4

[Zaki Shihab report: "Fighting Resumes in Mogadishu and Differences Within Opposition Increase"]

[Excerpt] London, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Fighting has resumed in the Somali capital over the past 48 hours. Information received by AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT indicates that supporters of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre are engaged in fighting in some areas around the capital.

According to the information, Mogadishu Airport's perimeter yesterday witnessed fierce fighting, reflecting

the differences that have started to emerge in the ranks of the opposition alliance formed against Siad Barre.

These differences erupted after the United Somali Congress [USC] movement appointed Ali Mahdi Mohamed president without consulting the other Somali organizations.

The other Somali opposition organizations protested against entrusting Omar Arteh Ghalib again with the task of forming the new government, since President Mohamed Siad Barre had entrusted him with forming the last government.

Groups opposed to the USC believe that the USC's attempt to control security in the capital has failed and that the reason why the fighting has resumed in some areas is that the other organizations and their role in rebuilding national unity are being ignored. [passage omitted]

Ghalib Tells 'Siad Soldiers' To Surrender

EA0402221891 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] [Words indistinct] all members of the police force of the former fallen regime are asked to report immediately to the Somali Police headquarters according to the office of Prime Minister Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib. As of 1700 GMT, random shooting is banned. Similarly, indiscriminate firing in the streets will never be tolerated. Carrying guns or any weapons has been banned as of 1700 GMT, and those entrusted with maintaining security have been given orders to deal effectively with those who violate this order.

Today the Somali prime minister gave a detailed briefing to officials of the Ministry of Information on the subject of remaining Siad soldiers. He said that all remaining Siad soldiers should surrender to the liberation movements who control their respective areas. The prime minister said remaining Siad Barre soldiers in the northern regions should surrender to the Somali National Movement, in the central regions and Benadir they should hand themselves over to the United Somali Congress, and in the western regions they should hand themselves over to the Somali Patriotic Movement. The prime minister made it clear that former Siad Barre soldiers in the eastern regions should surrender to the Somali Salvation Democratic Front and that ex-Barre soldiers in Awdal Region should surrender to the Somali Democratic Alliance.

The statement added that those who should surrender do not include policemen since they have to maintain security, law, and order.

ANC, PAC United Front Talks Begin 4 Feb*MB0402193291 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1845 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have begun talks in Johannesburg to form what they call a united front against apartheid.

The ANC delegation is being led by the organization's deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and the PAC delegation by that organization's president, Mr. Clarence Makwethu.

Our political news staff reports that a joint statement will be issued after the talks have ended.

To Form Joint Strategy Committee*MB0402205291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 2030 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have called on their members and supporters to end all violence and hostility against one another.

In a joint statement issued a short while ago after a meeting in Johannesburg, the two organizations said that a working group will be formed to bring together their executive committees to plan strategies and exchange ideas.

ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela termed the meeting an historic event, and said it introduces a new era of unity in the liberation movements. He added that this unity must not be seen as black against white.

[Begin Mandela video recording in English] This is not a ganging up against whites. Black unity, the object of black unity, is the destruction of the whole policy of racial oppression in this country.

It is, in our view, the beginning not only of closer cooperation between our two organizations. It is the type of discussions which are likely to result in a landmark not only from the point of view of our relations, as the two organizations, but from the point of view of the unity of the liberation movement in the country as a whole. [end recording]

More on Talks*MB0402205891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2045 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[By Clare O'Donaghue]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 4 SAPA—Senior members of the African National Congress [ANC], led by Deputy President Nelson Mandela, met a Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] delegation headed by President Clarence Makwethu in a Johannesburg hotel on Monday night to establish a closer alliance between the two organisations.

Mr. Mandela described the meeting between members of both organisations' national executives, the first in 30 years, as historic in preparing the ground-work for closer cooperation.

"There has been a general feeling, especially in the grassroots, since the unbanning of the organisations, for the ANC and PAC to formulate a strategy to confront the enemy with one voice," Mr. Mandela said. "We have been given a mandate to explore avenues and formulate strategies for action."

Questions on the national agenda, the period of transition, and the joint action to be taken by both organisations in the aftermath of State President F.W. de Klerk's opening of Parliament speech last week, were discussed at the meeting.

The stand on the all-party congress, the constituent assembly and interim government, as well as the unconditional release of all political prisoners and exiles, and the relationship with the Frontline States were also examined.

"The meeting marked the beginning of closer cooperation, not only between the two organisations, but also in point of view of the liberation movement as a whole," Mr. Mandela said.

A joint liaison committee of the two organisations is to be set up within 10 days of Monday night's meeting to discuss future meetings between the national executives of both organisations, to formulate strategies for joint future action and to formulate and recommend measures to end common problems and inter-organisational violence.

Both leaders appealed to their members to cease all hostilities and maintain a spirit of political tolerance.

The meeting was not only a result of last week's collaboration between the two organisations, Mr. Mandela said, but had been under consideration for a long time.

"The unity of the liberation movement must not be seen as a ganging up against whites," Mr. Mandela added, "but its object is to destroy the policy of non-racial aggression".

He concluded by emphasising the non-racial character of the struggle.

Mr. Makwethu said while his organisation would move towards closer cooperation with the ANC, the PAC's aims would not change. He further concurred with Mr. Mandela.

Minister on Talks, ANC Theory, 'Mass Action'*MB0402150691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1413 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament Feb 4 SAPA—It was gratifying that a consensus had now apparently crystallised in South Africa about the need for a multi-party conference to start the process towards an ultimate negotiating forum or constitutional conference, the minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerriit Viljoen, said on Monday.

Opening the government's contribution to the four-day debate on the state president's opening-of-Parliament address, he said there was agreement that it should comprise representatives of all political parties and organisations enjoying proven support.

The agenda of a multi-party conference would include:

- The composition and functioning of the negotiating forum;
- Seeking agreement on the main principles on which a new constitution should be based; and
- Broadening the basis of political involvement during the transitional period of negotiations.

Compliance would have to be ensured with the government's insistence that every participant to the negotiations should commit itself to the peaceful process and, by implication, abandon violence and intimidation as a political instrument.

"In this regard, it is imperative that the working group on paragraph 3 of the Pretoria Minute should urgently conclude its consideration of the full implications of the ANC's [African National Congress] undertaking to suspend 'armed actions and related activities' and of all outstanding questions arising from this decision. Uncertainty as to what is meant by this undertaking must urgently be resolved."

Dr. Viljoen said the ANC's continuing campaign of "so-called mass action" was directly relevant here.

The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, had clearly distinguished between peaceful mass action forming part of recognised democratic processes, on the one hand, and unacceptable forms of mass action on the other.

"Mr. Mandela is therefore completely at fault in creating the impression that the government is indiscriminately rejecting all mass action, thereby depriving the ANC of a legitimate political instrument."

An ANC spokesman also repeatedly asserted that mass action was an internationally-recognised instrument of democratic politics.

"But is mass action still an internationally-recognised activity if, conducted with the declared purpose of breaking down existing local government structures, it resulted in the course of seven months last year in the death of 10 black councillors, injury to 50 councillors, 246 violent attacks on the homes of councillors and 223 attacks on local councils' properties?" Dr. Viljoen asked.

From the point of view of the negotiating process, this whole mass action was casting doubt on the ANC's intention to really negotiate.

"It can well be asked whether successful negotiation and successful mass action are both possible at the same time."

Dr. Viljoen said he wished to give the assurance that the government was seriously concerned to achieve the participation of all important role players in a multi-party conference, and this included the Conservative Party.

"It also includes other parties who still reject the negotiating option: for example the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization]."

The state president had reiterated his rejection of a constituent assembly elected by a simple majority—he had stated that a negotiating body had to be representative of all political parties.

Political parties and alliances based on common political principles and ideals should also be built across ethnic divides.

ANC Releases Draft Bill of Rights 31 Jan

MB3101122191 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 31 Jan 91 p 21

[Article by Kaizer Nyatumba: "ANC Spells Out Ideas on Rights"]

[Text] For the first time in its history, the African National Congress [ANC] this week released a draft Bill of Rights for circulation among its members and interested parties for comment.

Compiled by the ANC's constitutional committee headed by Zola Skweyiya, the 37-page working document entitled "A Bill of Rights for New South Africa" has drawn extensively from the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention of Human Rights, the African Charter of Human and People's Rights and from provisions dealing with the protection of human rights in many constitutions ranging from those of India to Germany, the USA and Namibia. The proposed Bill of Rights seeks to protect basic human rights enshrined in constitutions and Bills of Rights in many countries, but also includes the rights to shelter, education, health, work and the freedom from hunger.

Writing the introduction to the working document, Mr. Skweyiya said in the new South Africa the people's rights would be recorded in a Bill of Rights which would be an integral part of the new constitution. These rights would be guaranteed "so that our people will always enjoy them and know they can never be taken away".

"We look forward to a strong and effective Parliament capable of dealing with the great tasks facing the nation, but a Parliament that will operate within an agreed set of fundamental principles based upon universally held ideas of freedom and justice," he added.

The Bill of Rights, Mr. Skweyiya said, would be "the fundamental anti-apartheid document" and would guarantee equal rights for all citizens.

The proposed Bill outlaws the migrant labour system and all forms of discrimination as well as the advocacy of racism. It abolishes capital punishment and protects, among others, the rights of association, religion, language and culture.

Article 1 of the proposed bill affirms the equality of all South Africans in dignity and rights and proscribes discrimination, and Article 2, under the heading "Personal Rights", protects the right to life, the right to dignity, the right to a fair trial, the right to judicial review, the right to home life, the right to privacy, the right of movement and the right to conscience.

Article 3 stipulates that South Africa will be a multi-party democracy in which all adults will enjoy basic political rights on an equal basis, and that free and fair elections will be held regularly on a universal franchise and a common voters roll.

Freedoms of speech, assembly and information are protected under Article 4, which promises a free press "which shall respect the right to reply".

The Bill also guarantees freedom of association, freedom of religion, the right to use one's language, creative freedom and the right to sporting, recreational and cultural activities.

Also protected are workers' rights, women's rights, as well as the rights of disabled persons and children. Affirmative action and environmental rights are also guaranteed.

Article 10, under the heading: "Social, Education, Economic and Welfare Rights", commits the State to establishing standards and procedures whereby all men, women and children "are guaranteed by law a progressively expanding floor of enforceable minimum rights, with special attention to nutrition, shelter, health care, education and income".

The working document says in order to achieve common rights for the whole country, resources might have to be "diverted from richer to poorer areas and timetables may be established for the phased extension of legislation and minimum standards from area to area".

The fundamental rights and freedoms contained in the working documents are to be guaranteed by the courts, and the Bill of Rights is meant to be "binding upon the State and organs of government at all levels and, where appropriate, on all social institutions and persons the establishment of a constitutional court and a Human Rights Commission which will promote observance of the Bill of Rights. The Commission, to be set up by Parliament through legislation, will have the right to establish agencies to investigate patterns of violation of any of the terms of the Bill of Rights and to receive complaints and bring proceedings in court where appropriate.

The document recommends the creation of an Ombudsman who will receive and investigate complaints from members of the public concerning abuse of power and other incidents. The Ombudsman will have the right to initiate [as published] legal proceedings, refer the matter for prosecution, negotiate a compromise or make recommendations to the department concerned.

The question of the suspension of rights during a state of emergency is not dealt with because "it cannot be

adequately treated without knowing what the organs of government will be", according to Mr. Skweyiya.

Lifting Sanctions Against RSA Under Discussion

Pik Botha Comments on EC Stand

MB0502115691 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, says the decision by the European Community to lift sanctions against South Africa once the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, and the Land Act have been repealed shows that European sanctions belong to the past.

Mr. Botha said the announcement meant that the EC had kept its promises made in December on lifting sanctions.

He held talks today in Cape Town with a member of Australia's Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chris Schacht. Mr. Schacht said at a joint news conference that the time had come for the Commonwealth to lift certain sanctions against South Africa such as sports and cultural boycotts.

Australia Considers Issue

MB0502120291 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1116 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SAPA—Australia would ask the meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in London on February 15 to lift cultural and sporting sanctions against South Africa, the chairman of the Australian Joint Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, Senator Chris Schacht, said on Tuesday [5 February].

Speaking after a meeting with SA [South African] Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Pik Botha, Sen. Schacht, the first official Australian Government visitor to SA for what he said was "many decades", warned however that this would not mean automatic admission to the world arena for all sports in South Africa.

Each sport would have to meet the criteria of a united and totally sport irrespective of apartheid in the way the sport was conducted.

"Cricket seems well on the way to that. It appears unfortunately that rugby is not as well advanced on that path as we would like. I will be meeting Dr. Danie Craven and some people from the SA Rugby Board this afternoon.

"I will be politely but firmly suggesting to them that this is what they have to achieve, or they will continue to be isolated.

"I don't see there's any hope for rugby while the administrations of rugby refuse to unite."

He did not see why South Africa should not be able to field a cricket team in an international event in the coming summer season.

Senator Schacht said Australia should be able to convince the Commonwealth ministers that suspending first phase or "person-to-person" sanctions such as cultural and sporting boycotts, and the easing of visa requirements, was not unreasonable and would not do any harm to the anti-apartheid movement in this country.

The restoration of SA Airways flights to Australia fell under the second phase of sanctions and would depend on a satisfactory resolution of issues such as the return of exiles and release of political prisoners.

Financial sanctions would be the last to be lifted, and would depend on progress in constitutional arrangements and negotiations.

"This is left the most indefinite," he said.

The issue of political prisoners was "very very important" to the west, and he had raised it with Mr Botha this morning.

"I told him we would like to see the remaining political prisoners released by the deadline of 30 April. This would be a major achievement and a big step forward."

Senator Schacht said he was confident after discussions with members of the government and the ANC [African National Congress] that the issue would be resolved next month.

He had also raised the issue of security legislation with Mr Botha. Mr Botha had said the government had already agreed to review this, and that the review would be made available to the ANC this month for discussion.

Senator Schacht, who is on a ten-day visit to South Africa, said he had had an opportunity to put the Australian view on phased lifting of sanctions to members of the ANC in Johannesburg.

"The ANC leadership does understand what we are doing. They have not formally responded to what we are proposing, but I got the impression that they understand that in the Western world there has to be a response by us to developments here... that we cannot stand still and say no negotiations over sanctions."

There was no reason why the Australian Government and people should not in future continue to maintain close, warm and friendly relations with the ANC.

The ANC clearly, and by any definition, represented the aspirations of the majority of black people in South Africa.

Mr Botha told journalists that South Africa had been encouraged by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's reaction to State President F.W. de Klerk's speech last week, and he was further encouraged by the exchange of views he had had with Senator Schacht.

"I think we can look forward to a vast improvement in relations between the two countries," he said.

It might be in Australia's interests to form an economic alliance with a bloc of 11 states in the southern African

region, creating a strong voice that could be heard in the European, American and Japanese trade environment.

UK's Major Addresses Issue

*MB0102081791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2107 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] London Jan 31 SAPA—British Prime Minister John Major said on Thursday [31 January] he hoped to see more sanctions-lifting gestures soon from the European Community, the United States and the Commonwealth, if President F.W. de Klerk's government made further progress in dismantling apartheid.

He was speaking in the House of Commons on the eve of Mr. de Klerk's long-awaited opening address to the South African Parliament in Cape Town on Friday morning.

Replying to a question on the "fragile situation in South Africa" from Tory MP Michael Colvin during prime minister's question time, Mr. Major said he welcomed the historic peace talks this week between ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"We welcome the meeting...it is an extremely welcome development (in South Africa)," he said.

The prime minister referred to the European Community's decision in Rome in December to lift the ban on investments in South Africa as a response to reforms in the Republic.

"If further progress is made in dismantling the apartheid system, I hope we will see further gestures from the EC, the U.S.A. and the Commonwealth, on lifting sanctions against South Africa."

German Official Comments

*MB0402153691 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] The German parliamentary secretary of state of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Mr. Hans Peter Repnik, says two conditions have to be met before Germany will lift sanctions against South Africa.

Speaking at a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr. Repnik said the conditions were the implementation of the changes announced by Mr. De Klerk in Parliament last Friday [1 Feb] and of the preconditions for talks agreed between the government and the ANC [African National Congress].

He said the recent call by the deputy president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, for sanctions to be maintained was contradictory since, at the same time, he was calling for the creation of more jobs.

Mr. Repnik said Germany was prepared to assist South Africa in its transition to a market economy by providing advice as well as monetary contributions.

Canada's Leaders Differ in Opinion

MB0502154891 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1115 GMT 5 Feb 91

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] A possible split in the Canadian Government could be on the cards as the result of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's positive reaction to the most recent political reform measures announced in South Africa. This report from Peter Miller:

[Begin Miller recording] During the weekend Prime Minister Mulroney phoned Mr. de Klerk to offer Canada's congratulations on the decision to remove what the Canadian prime minister called, the pillars of apartheid. Mr. Mulroney says the promise to scrap laws classifying South Africans by race, and dictating where they can live, is courageous and visionary. He told reporters after speaking to the state president that quote, South Africa has been placed along what appears to be an irreversible course. [No mention of closing quote]. And that is the phrase that is in dispute.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark has repeatedly said that sanctions against the republic would stay in place till there is evidence of clear, and irreversible change. While the prime minister seems convinced that State President de Klerk appears to have launched South Africa on the course toward democracy and social justice, there has been silence from his foreign minister. He will be saying his peace after he chairs a meeting next month of Commonwealth foreign ministers.

Mr. Clark was the first Commonwealth leader to meet Nelson Mandela when he was released from prison, and has been backing the ANC's [African National Congress] position on sanctions. And in Toronto the ANC spokesman, Jabu Dube, says there is no cause for celebration till the promise to repeal apartheid laws is actually fulfilled.

The flamboyant news conference called by Prime Minister Mulroney to announce his phone call to Mr. de Klerk is in marked contrast to External Affairs Minister Clark's receipt of the news from the South African Parliament. It is being viewed by political observers here as deepening the rift between the two leading political figures. Coming on top of Mr. Mulroney's hawkish attitude to the Gulf war, and Mr. Clark's restrained enthusiasm, it's another indication of the fundamental political differences between the current prime minister and the man who lost the job several years ago.

And as the Commonwealth foreign ministers' conference could be put off because of the situation in the Middle East, Mr. Clark's backing from Third World countries is

likely to lose out to Mr. Mulroney's increasingly pro-South African feeling. This could well involve Canada joining Britain in repealing a number of economic sanctions against the republic. [end recording]

Japan Taking 'Own Time' Deciding

MB0502133291 Johannesburg SABA in English
1258 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SABA—South Africa's relations with Japan were good but its government was cautious and perhaps needed time to catch up with the irreversible process taking place in South Africa, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said on Tuesday.

Addressing a press briefing for local and foreign media, Mr. Botha said the South African Government understood the Japanese Government's position and nothing would be achieved by pushing.

"In its own time the Japanese Government will remove sanctions."

The need, at present, was to look after countries that had already been cultivated. It was no longer necessary to move out as urgently as it had been a year ago.

More Reaction to De Klerk Parliamentary Address

Bush, Thatcher Helped Plan Move

MB0302110591 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 3 Feb 91 pp 1, 2

[Article by John MacLennan, David Breir and David Braun: "FW Takes the Bait From Bush"]

[Excerpt] President F.W. de Klerk discussed his momentous decision to dump the last major apartheid laws with George Bush and Margaret Thatcher, according to a senior Government source.

In particular, the decision to repeal the Population Registration Act—which underpins apartheid—was dealt with in detail by the three leaders.

They came up with the formula—used by President de Klerk—which will see an end to race classification but enable the present system to endure until a new constitution is accepted.

There was no pressure, but they made it clear they would find it much easier to assist a new South Africa, and do so quickly, if Mr. de Klerk would make his symbolic announcement rather than wait for extended negotiations to come up with alternatives to the Population Registration Act.

Said the source: "We didn't make a deal, but we decided to take the bait."

Others involved in the talks, which occurred over a period of months, were U.S. Secretary of State James Baker; Hank Cohen, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for

Africa; Linda Chalker, former Minister of State in the British Foreign Office; Sir Robin Renwick, Britain's Ambassador to South Africa; and EEC leaders. [passage omitted]

British Reaction Reported

MB0102181491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1701 GMT 1 Feb 91

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] London Feb 1 SAPA—Except for only qualified praise from Anti-Apartheid Movement leaders, President F.W. de Klerk's speech announcing removal of the remaining apartheid laws was received in Britain on Friday with enthusiasm and increased optimism for South Africa's future constitutional stability and economic prosperity.

The European Community's 12 foreign ministers were due to meet in Brussels on Monday, and it was understood the EC's remaining sanctions against South Africa would be discussed with renewed interest in view of Mr. de Klerk's speech.

In London, British Premier John Major called for an end to South Africa's international isolation and said economic sanctions should be lifted to help Mr. de Klerk create "a new South Africa," as the promised reforms would remove the remaining traces of apartheid.

"Our united aims now should be to help the new South Africa, which President de Klerk has described, to emerge."

In an earlier statement, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said his government "strongly welcomes the further important impetus given to the reform process in South Africa.

"In particular we welcome the decision to repeal the Group Areas and Land Acts and the Population Registration Act—the three remaining pillars of the apartheid system."

Mr. de Klerk had once again shown his commitment to ending apartheid and to transforming South Africa into a genuinely non-racial society.

"It is clear that these changes are irreversible," Mr. Hurd said.

The foreign secretary is due to attend the European Community Minister's Council meeting in Brussels on Monday.

"South Africa is not officially on the agenda, but there's no reason why the sanctions issue should not be raised," a Whitehall source said on Friday night.

At its summit meeting in Rome in December last year, the EC agreed to lift the ban on investments in South Africa, and held out the promise of the rest of the 1986 sanctions package—principally against the import on gold coins, iron and steel—being lifted in the coming months.

There was no official reaction to Mr. de Klerk's speech on Friday evening from Neil Kinnock's opposition Labour Party.

"All our foreign affairs spokesmen are travelling at the moment ... There might be something later," an official of the party, which has been a staunch supporter of the pro-sanctions, anti-apartheid lobby, said.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI), Britain's equivalent of Sacob [South African Chamber of Business], strongly welcomed Mr. de Klerk's measures, but pointed out lifting of international sanctions depended on the United States Congress.

"Mr. de Klerk's announcements are as much as one ever could have expected, and probably more so," Mr. Neville Thomas, the CBI's spokesman on Africa and the Middle East, said.

"It is a very positive step forward and confirms that reforms are irreversible."

The CBI was opposed to economic sanctions against South Africa, he said.

"We in the CBI very much want to see the South African economy pick up again in the interests of the whole southern African region."

The dropping of international sanctions however depended mostly on the USA's Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act [CAAA], and if President George Bush could persuade Congress that almost all conditions the caaa contained had now been met.

Of vital importance here was the US allowing the International Monetary Fund to give access to South Africa for foreign loans to regenerate its economy.

These sentiments were echoed by Mr. Nick Mitchell, director general of the British Industry Committee on South Africa (BICSA), representing the 20 biggest British companies which have maintained ties with South Africa despite sanctions.

"Mr. de Klerk has clearly covered expectations and gone even further, with the Population Registration Act measures being especially encouraging."

On the prospect of international sanctions being lifted he said however: "What really matters now is the reaction in Washington."

President Bush was almost duty bound to go to his Congress later this month and tell them he wanted to relax sanctions as Mr. de Klerk had now met four out of five of the CAAA's conditions.

Of vital interest here would be South African access to the IMF and, on a more symbolic level, a reinstatement of SA [South African] Airways' landing rights in the USA.

Mr. Mitchell said he expected the EC would also want to take further steps to reduce its sanctions, and that the British Government would be putting pressure on the Commonwealth to relax its stance a little.

On the prospects of a surge of foreign investment in South Africa, Mr. Mitchell said business confidence was increasing, but there were still big question marks about the future economic structure of a post-apartheid South Africa.

Anti-Apartheid Movement [AAM] veteran leader, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, welcomed Mr. de Klerk's speech as "the most important he's made so far".

However, he warned supporters that their struggle was not over yet and that sanctions had to be maintained in solidarity with the ANC until a non-racial apartheid-free democracy was secure in South Africa.

Speaking to SAPA outside the Foreign Office, where he was delivering a protest letter urging the British Government to increase pressure on Mr. de Klerk to stop the repression and speed up the negotiation process, he said:

"The (announcements repealing) the Group Areas and Land Acts are very welcome, and the fact that the Population Registration Act is now repealable before a constitutional settlement is reached, is very important.

"Mr. de Klerk's manifesto is also welcomed ... in many respects, after 36 years, it is similar to the Freedom Charter signed in Kliptown in 1955."

Mr. de Klerk's rejection of a constituent assembly was however not acceptable to the AAM. "It means that a minority government will be setting the agenda for the constitutional process.

"We welcome Mr. de Klerk's idea of a multi-party congress, but it is absurd to think we are in smooth water now, because the democratic rights of the people are not being addressed.

"We also require proof that the security forces are under control in terms of the Pretoria Minute undertaking ... This is a requirement for the peace process."

The ANC's chief representative in Britain, Mr. Mendi Msimagang, said he had been stunned by Mr. de Klerk's announcement on the Population Registration Act, as he had not expected the president to go so far.

There were however aspects of Mr. de Klerk's speech that were not acceptable.

"Of particular importance to us is the release of all political prisoners and the return of exiles.

"Things are happening, but very slowly, and peoples' tempers get sour in the process," he said.

About 70 placard-waving AAM activists braved rain and sleet outside the South African Embassy on London's Trafalgar Square in a lunchtime demonstration in solidarity with the ANC's day of mass action in South Africa.

The subdued demonstration, in conjunction with similar gatherings by anti-apartheid organisations across Europe, was a far cry from a year ago, when hundreds gathered spontaneously on the embassy pavement at news of the ANC's unbanning and the imminent release of Nelson Mandela.

The picket was peaceful and British police maintained only a token presence.

CP's Treurnicht Debates Speech

MB0402172491 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] The leader of the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says the concept of nation building by the state president, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, is nothing more than an explosive hodgepodge of cultures.

Speaking in today's debate in Parliament on the opening speech by Mr. de Klerk, Dr. Treurnicht said the government was undermining the clause in the constitution that the right of self-determination be honored, promoted, and protected.

He said that the state president's statement that the process of reform was irreversible was undemocratic, and that it could not be tested democratically if the white voters' roll lapsed.

Dr. Treurnicht accused Mr. de Klerk of serving parliamentarians' political heads on a platter for the United States and other overseas countries, in order to buy off sanctions.

He rejected what he called the American heresy of majority government, and said that whites demanded jurisdiction over their own territory under their own government.

DP Leader in Address Debate

MB0402162691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1538 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] Parliament Feb 4 SAPA—The security forces should be cleaned up, Bantu education and apartheid-based local government must go and the multi-party conference must be convened urgently, the leader of Democratic Party [DP], Dr. Zach de Beer, said on Monday.

Speaking in debate on the state president's opening address, Dr. de Beer said the DP supported the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk's, speech on Friday as it had contained many of the values and principles espoused by the DP.

However, Mr. de Klerk had not indicated in his speech that he was aware of the crisis of credibility which surrounded the security forces.

The Harms Commission, appointed to investigate allegations of politically motivated crimes including the

existence of so-called hitsquads, had not been able to get at the facts as the police had covered up their own misdeeds.

"No one expects all the members of any police force to behave well all the time, but if there is to be trust and credibility then the wrongdoers within the force must be ruthlessly exposed and justly punished."

Dr. de Beer said the violence in the townships was not being brought under control and the people there did not have confidence in the police.

"There is a crisis of credibility around the security forces, it does threaten our hopes of a peaceful and prosperous future, and the responsibility for it lies right here."

The DP found itself positioned between the Nationalists and the ANC [African National Congress], Dr. de Beer said.

The DP, while rejecting the appointment of a constituent assembly, agreed with the ANC that the constitution had to be legitimised by the people.

"We therefore suggest that when the constitution has been drafted by all parties working together, it must be submitted to a referendum of all the people for approval and authorisation."

The economy was a source of great concern. More could be done to make the bureaucracy smaller and reduce its costs. Education was also in crises. The fault lay with the failure of racially based bantu education.

The government must act positively and quickly and should not underestimate the seriousness of the situation in the townships and the threat of anarchy posed by unemployment and crime.

A new government should be able to maintain law and order and must be able to create economic confidence. It should include members right and left of the political spectrum, including Inkatha.

"Clean up the security forces, do away with Bantu education and apartheid-based local government, urgently convene the multiparty conference and speed up the process of negotiations. Begin to lay the foundations of a broadly based coalition government which can create stability."

Solidarity Welcomes Initiatives

*MB0402134691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1317 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament Feb 4 SAPA [dateline as received]—The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk's, manifesto for a new South Africa announced in his opening speech to Parliament last Friday was a milestone in the reform process initiated a year ago, the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Dr. J.N. Reddy, said on Monday.

Speaking in the debate on the state president's address, Dr. Reddy said Mr. de Klerk had taken many courageous steps

in the past 12 months designed to create the right climate in the country and to make it possible for all to search for solutions to bring lasting peace to South Africa.

Solidarity welcomed the interim arrangements for local government as well as the multi-party conference.

"In a multiparty conference representative of all the people in the country ... We can work out a new constitutional dispensation to the satisfaction of all the people of South Africa."

Dr. Reddy said an opportunity should be provided to those outside Parliament to have some say in the decision-making process of government.

With regard to the economy, Dr. Reddy said expansion had to be ensured.

"I believe the economy of our country is more important than the constitutional reform process."

Peace, progress and stability were needed.

"Sanctions must be taken out of the political agenda of the country. We need to encourage investment."

Industrial peace in South Africa was also needed.

"It is necessary that such a climate be created because continuous labour unrest can only work to the detriment of the country."

A partnership between labour and capital was possible.

Certain portfolios on the Ministers' Councils needed to be restricted to the administration of a single, central government ministry. For instance, so many ministers of health and education were unnecessary.

Reddy on Address

*MB0402143891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Dr. J. N. Reddy, has called in Parliament for representation of all races in decision-making structures such as the cabinet, parliamentary standing committees, civil service management posts, and the judiciary.

Speaking during today's debate on State President F. W. de Klerk's 1 February opening address, Dr. Reddy said those who have committed themselves to the peaceful creation of a new dispensation deserve to participate in decision-making.

He said economic reform is even more important than constitutional reform and added that the lifting of sanctions and the encouragement of new investments are a prerequisite for stability.

Dr. Reddy called on the business sector to come forward with workable alternatives to nationalization in order to uplift the less fortunate.

NP Executive 'Enthusiastic'*MB0102192291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1749 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 1 SAPA—The Executive of the National Party's [NP] Federal Council on Friday expressed enthusiasm for President F.W. de Klerk's watershed speech in Cape Town earlier in the day, adding it fully associated itself with the state president's commitment to nation building.

"The NP shares his views that there can be no peace in South Africa if we do not truly become a nation. The decisions of the National Party congresses to open their membership has positioned the party to play a key role in the process of nation building," said a statement issued in Cape Town by the council's executive.

IDT Head Applauds Address*MB0302172891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1712 GMT 3 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk's announcement of the final removal of statutory discrimination was welcomed by Mr. Jan Steyn, chairman of the Independent Development Trust [IDT], on Sunday [3 February].

He predicted that overseas countries which could not provide development aid finance to South Africa because of apartheid legislation would shortly be in a position to do so.

The IDT was particularly pleased at Mr de Klerk's commitment to "one municipality, one tax base"—and said it was essential that the IDT resources be applied to speedily give poor people access to land and housing.

Lawyers Group Reacts*MB0202163491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1448 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 2 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk's failure to address the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles in his opening of Parliament speech on Friday [1 February] stands firmly in the way of constitutional negotiations, Lawyers for Human Rights [LHR] said in a statement on Saturday.

The organisation said if an announcement regarding the issue could be made by the minister of justice, Mr Cobie Coetzee, it would broaden the categories outlined in the joint working group and enable the government to stick to the agreed upon deadline of April 30.

LHR however welcomed the Mr de Klerk's intention of scrapping the Land and Group Areas Acts but added the proposal to repeal the Population Registration Act was, "couched" in vague terms.

The government needed to clarify what it meant by "temporary transitional measures", LHR stated.

Labor Party Welcomes Reforms*MB0402151291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1428 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament Feb 4 SAPA—The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, was a man of courage who was prepared to risk his popularity to make decisions in a short time that others before him had not been courageous enough to make, the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, Mr. Allan Hendrickse said on Monday.

Speaking during debate on the state president's opening of Parliament address, he said the fruits of the cross-pollination that had occurred in the tricameral system would still be reaped.

"We are, however, aware that we cannot indulge in unrealistic euphoria. We must seek those things that bind us rather than those that divide. We had our fears as we came into the tricameral system but discovered that differences must not keep us apart.

"In spite of the differences and complexities of our society, it will be the differences that will create a new, common society."

Politicians had discovered that the situation demanded a move had to be made forward and the challenges of the future had to be accepted. The people who enjoyed freedom and the power of domination could no longer depend on the colour of their skin to protect them.

Welcoming the impending repeal of the Group Areas Act, Mr. Hendrickse said the government should reconsider reparation by compensating those who had lost their properties in the past.

"Many of us would like to buy back that which was literally stolen from us at very low prices. We must find ways of helping us who want to return to where we were in terms of property ownership."

He also appealed for all Group Areas Act prosecutions stopped—there were cases still pending.

ICFTU Says Issues 'Still Up in Air'*MB0402221091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2140 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 4 SAPA—The reforms announced by President F.W. de Klerk in Parliament on Friday were constructive, but not enough progress had been made in removing obstacles to negotiations, according to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU].

In a statement sent to SAPA from Brussels the ICFTU said the international community should remain vigilant to ensure the apartheid legislation was repealed in Parliament.

The return of exiles, the release of political prisoners and the repeal of security legislation, as well as the issue of one man, one vote were "still up in the air", according to the ICFTU.

The call for a constituent assembly was also supported by the ICFTU.

The ICFTU further hit out at governments who wished to ease sanctions, saying they had "consistently put the horse before the cart in advocating at every opportunity the removal of pressure on Pretoria".

One hundred national trade union centres in 101 countries make up the ICFTU, which represents 100 million workers worldwide.

Cosatu Criticizes Speech

*MB0102180691 Johannesburg SABA in English
1736 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 1 SABA—President F.W. de Klerk and the National Party have failed to "grasp the nettle of democracy" Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] said in reaction to Friday's opening of Parliament.

In a hard-hitting statement the trade union grouping said Mr. de Klerk's speech "did not provide answers on key questions: removing obstacles to negotiations, mechanisms for a democratic transition to a new constitution and the massive socio-economic crisis facing our country".

Cosatu said the government appeared intent on determining the pace of change from a minority position. It had not grasped the "nettle of democracy".

It was also disturbing to Cosatu that Mr. de Klerk "rejected out of hand the overwhelming demand for a constituent assembly and an interim government".

The government's acceptance of an all-party conference would be "stillborn unless the government takes decisive steps to remove the obstacles to negotiations".

Cosatu also criticised Mr. de Klerk for his "inexplicable" silence on the issues of a general amnesty for political prisoners and exiles, the repeal of security legislation, the ending of political trials and the disbanding of death squads and vigilante groups.

The statement was not all critical as Cosatu welcomed the decision to repeal the Group Areas and the Land Acts, but said that "meaningful affirmative action will have to be taken to address the historical inequalities created by apartheid in these areas".

Cosatu also criticised the government's decision to replace the Population Registration Act with interim measures, saying it was clear apartheid structures will continue to exist until a new constitution is adopted.

Turning to local authorities, Cosatu said the government went only half-way in accepting the need for non-racial municipalities with a single tax base.

The labour federation also hit out at what it said was Mr. de Klerk's statement that disparity in social spending will not be eliminated in the near future.

"We need to address the legacy of apartheid at a social level, and not simply at a legal level."

Cosatu concluded government had yet to show meaningful signs of a commitment to "a thoroughgoing and genuine negotiation process for the political, social and economic transformation of our country".

Organizations React

*MB0202201891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] Reaction to the state president's address at the opening of Parliament yesterday is still being widely received. [passage omitted]

The Urban Councils Association of South Africa, UCASA, has welcomed the announcements and in particular the announcement concerning local governments.

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [AHI - Afrikaans Trade Institute] said that Mr. de Klerk indicated an economic strategy aimed at solving South Africa's immediate problem of high unemployment. The AHI said that these indications are in accordance with its views and that it supports these policies.

The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] said that Mr. de Klerk's speech confirms that the reform process is irreversible. SACOB says that the business community is satisfied with the assurance from the state president that the pace of political reform will be maintained. The organization has, however, warned that investment confidence will not return immediately even if sanctions are lifted.

Land Commission Welcomes Plan

*MB0102174091 Johannesburg SABA in English
1448 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 1 SABA—The National Land Commission [NLC] on Friday welcomed President F.W. de Klerk's announced intention to scrap the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts during the current parliamentary session.

The government should now ensure legislative reform did not deprive black people of existing rights to land and should commit itself to a programme of affirmative action to make land and resources available for blacks, the NLC said in a statement.

Mr. de Klerk's statement indicated the government was aware of the complexity and delicacy of issues that would have to be balanced in achieving a system of land tenure and property relations acceptable to all South African so that prosperity should underpin the land reform process, the NLC said.

Farmers Crisis Action Anti-Reforms

*MB0202162791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1408 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 2 SAPA—Boere Krisisaksie (Farmers' Crisis Action) said on Saturday [2 February] the repealing of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 would result in people of other races occupying agricultural land that had been acquired historically and fairly by white pioneers.

Boere Krisisaksie was reacting in a statement to State President F.W. de Klerk's opening of Parliament speech on Friday.

The repeal would take place despite the fact that Mr de Klerk did not have a mandate to do so, the statement said, and there were "all indications" that the white farmers in the country were not disposed to the acts being repealed.

The action group said it would resist the deprivation of white agricultural land with all the means at its disposal and would continue to strive for the restoration of agriculture in the interests of the consumer, farmer, and the country.

CP Denies Split, Treurnicht Resignation

*MB0302142491 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0900 GMT 3 Feb 91*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has denied press reports that it's on the point of splitting and that Dr. Andries Treurnicht is to resign.

According to the reports the party is in danger of splitting over the question of participating in constitutional negotiations. The reports say that a rebellion is brewing between the so-called new right, under the leadership of Dr. Peter Mulder, and the old guard of Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg.

The party said that there might be differences over strategy but that claims of a possible split were ridiculous.

The CP's chief whip, Mr. Frank le Roux, has also said that Dr. Treurnicht has given no sign that he intends to resign.

Housing Minister on CP Walkout, Constitution

*MB0402165091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1636 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament Feb 4 SAPA—The Conservative Party's [CP] walk-out during the state president's opening of Parliament speech was a disgrace, the minister of housing in the House of Representatives, Mr. David Curry, said on Monday.

"For the first time in South Africa's history, the opening of Parliament was disrupted by the people who are supposed to demonstrate to us what the parliamentary institution is all about.

"What is going to happen if this becomes the tradition to walk out and disrupt, and this by people who are better educated than I?" He said during the debate on the state president's opening speech.

To protest was a right, but it must not deny others the right to state their case.

"The state president had a right to state his case."

The CP was weaker than the ANC [African National Congress] in that the ANC took part in demonstrations but was also prepared to sit around the negotiation table. The CP was not prepared to negotiate, only to demonstrate.

Mr. Curry said a multi-party conference should be organized as soon as possible.

"Those who want to will attend and those who don't must stay away. We, however, want to sit at the table and negotiate a constitution of which we can be proud. We are going to complete the job we started in the sixties.

"I know its going to be a difficult time, but we must bite the bullet."

1 Dead, 9 Injured in Transvaal Explosion

*MB0402171091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1545 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] In the far northern Transvaal [Province] one man has died and nine have been injured by an antipersonnel mine. It is the second terror incident in the area within days.

The device went off about 30 km from Messina, when a group of people were illegally trying to cross the border from Zimbabwe into South Africa.

Lance Corporal J. J. du Plooy, one of the injured in Friday's [1 Feb] landmine attack in the same area, had his leg amputated below the knee this weekend. He was one of five soldiers injured when their vehicle hit a landmine.

The men were driving on a service road south of the Limpopo River when the incident occurred. The other four injured were discharged after being treated at the Pietersburg hospital.

Radio Reviews 29 Jan ANC-Inkatha Meeting

*EA0102192591 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom
in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 30 Jan 91*

["Review" of 29 January meeting between the African National Congress, ANC, and the Inkatha movement]

[Text] Compatriots, since the arrival of the colonial settlers in South Africa, our country and people have never known peace. Successive minority governments have ruled our country by means of force and brutality. It was in fact a divide-and-rule strategy by the regime to introduce the so-called independent homelands and bantustans. However, since the beginning of this strategy by

the regime, our people have ever since been fighting against their division in their own land.

Thousands of lives have been lost during the past three years, particularly in Natal. There is ample evidence that the violence and the killings were directly sponsored by the regime to weaken and deceive the liberation process in our country. Peace accords and peace accords were signed, one after the other, in order to restore durable peace among our people in Natal. That part of our country had never known peace. Many have been left homeless in their country of birth. Many have perished. Many have been compelled into exile, and so on, whilst thousands have lost their sole and noble lives.

It has been our desire and liking as a liberation movement that these senseless killings and mourning of our people should come to an end. We have also made numerous calls to our people to stop this, and people to be tolerant to one another. It is true that we are not speaking the same languages. We are not coming from the same families, and we belong to different political organizations. But this is supposed to be our rallying point for our unity, because we are all oppressed as blacks and by the same regime which was formed on inhumanity and racism. Our battle cry of peace and unity comes as far as the early sixties, when our grandfathers were also pursuing the same means of struggle.

Brothers and sisters, at this point in time we remember those who fell during the week, during the time when the regime unleashed a total onslaught against its opponents and perpetrated hatred among our people, to dislike each other, and kill each other mercilessly because they are not speaking the same languages, and because they are not belonging to the same organizations. It was not far when again the regime tried to deceive our people's organizations, and after unbanning them, maliciously portraying them as incapable and tribal in context. How many of our people died in the Johannesburg townships last year as the festive season approached? Was that because they disliked one another, or because someone was telling the other group malicious propaganda that the others are planning to attack?

We totally put the responsibility of the killings of our people and the violence on the shoulders of the regime. Why did the police stand by and watch as people are being attacked by hooligans who are fully armed? Why, when the people retaliated to their attackers, then the police intervene by shooting, and that's why they are arresting those who were for the defense of their lives and property? [revolutionary song]

Compatriots, it is true that yesterday the ANC delegation led by the deputy president, Comrade Nelson Mandela, had a lengthy meeting with a delegation of Inkatha led by Gatsha Buthelezi. The meeting was called in the wake of the ongoing violence, which has swept away thousands of innocent, peaceful, and peace-loving souls. It has been known that our friends and our enemies were insisting upon such a meeting, that such a meeting will

bring peace and stability to our people and our country. Finally, such a meeting took place in the face of the world and our people.

But peace cannot just be achieved because Comrade Nelson Mandela shook hands with Gatsha Buthelezi and had lunch together. Peace cannot just come to our country like manna from heaven. Peace must be strived for. Comrade Nelson Mandela and Gatsha Buthelezi can do it on behalf of their constituencies and sign a peace accord; but the realization of the peace must be strived for on the ground. It is our sole responsibility to work for this peace from the grassroots level. The Zulu-speaking people of our country are not enemies of the Sotho or Xhosa-speaking people. The truth of the matter is that we have been divided according to tribes and regions in our own fatherland.

The apartheid regime have not only caused agonies to our country and people. The people of Angola, Namibia, and the rest of the people in our southern region know the atrocities that this regime can stimulate. Today, all these countries are free; but some are still suffering the economic setbacks caused by rebels who are directly trained and are enjoying material and moral support from this regime, whilst we, the producers of the wealth of our country, are suffering.

Apartheid must go, now and not tomorrow. The ANC has already, together with the overwhelming majority of our people, pledged to stage a massive campaign, which is due on February 1, when the racists open their parliament. This will be a campaign of mass actions to compel the regime to remove obstacles so that a climate conducive for negotiations is created. It is, however, brothers and sisters, fellow countrymen and compatriots, our belief that on that day when we start these mass actions, we will be marching side by side with our Inkatha people to demonstrate to the regime that we can live in peace, and they are our enemy, not us as blacks. This clarion call of our movement goes also to the democratic formations of our country and people such as the (?student) committees and student and youth organizations in particular, because these are the defendants [as heard] of our communities and the builders of our organizations. We call upon those who are still cocking their guns and planning attacks to stop this immediately. If we continue killing one another, who shall have remained when we finally shall have destroyed the regime to give guidance and political education to our young ones?

Much has been discussed yesterday. It is now our revolutionary trust to implement the resolutions of this meeting. It is our hope again that De Klerk and Vlok together with their killer police can see now that they are only (?put in a trap). If De Klerk is really a man of integrity, then we shall have to test his integrity after we have finally brought among ourselves peace to our people in those areas affected by this senseless violence, perpetrated by the regime which cannot live without blood. We say: Let us put our weapons away and use

them only to defend ourselves against our real enemies—the apartheid system and its surrogates.

We call upon them to work for peace and reconciliation with the Inkatha people. It was the regime which brought this [word indistinct] strategy. That we are sure of and hence we must put the whole responsibility on them. We again demand the incarceration of those police who, because of their racist behavior, stood by and watched as our people were killed like mice by their vigilantes who they had transported and armed. A milestone has been reached in the history of our revolution. A cornerstone has been found and that is the unity of our people and the prevailment [as heard] of peace among themselves.

Let February 1 be the D-day. Our strength lies in unity. Let us defy the apartheid parliament. Let us stop the killings and together as Inkatha, ANC, and whatever you [as heard] build a united front to fight our common enemy.

To De Klerk and his colleagues, we again say: Watch out. The people are on the march. The people demand their birthright: the unconditional return of exiles and the release of all political prisoners is our battle and daily cry, to the [word indistinct] of unity of our country who should join us to build a new South Africa, free of racial oppression and exploitation. We hold the government of De Klerk fully responsible for any acts of barbarism by the right-wingers to try and destabilize the peace move we have engaged in. These people, as other South Africans, should be disarmed and [word indistinct] for their acts of barbarism. To them also we say: Freedom is visible, and no one shall stop us from attaining that assured victory. [slogans in vernacular] All power to the people! Forward to peace in the year of the transfer of power! [revolutionary song]

Government Says Bob Denard Still in Pretoria

*MB0502081891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] The South African Government has denied reports from Zaire that a French mercenary, Colonel Bob Denard, is in the Zairian capital, Kinshasa.

Zairian radio reported earlier that Col. Denard had been hired to train President Mubuto Sese Seko's palace guard and would remain indefinitely in Kinshasa.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mrs. Elaine Riesberg, said that Col. Denard was in Pretoria and that he had not left South Africa since his arrival after leading a band of mercenaries that was linked to the assassination of the president of the Comoros Islands, Mr. Ahmed Abdallah. Mrs. Riesberg said that Col. Denard was in South Africa

at the request of the Comoran and French authorities and that this had not changed.

5 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB0502111991

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

De Klerk Plays Cards 'Astutely'—President F.W. de Klerk "continues to play his cards astutely," notes a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 February. "Having signalled the imminent demise of the last pillars of apartheid, he has followed up with big press advertisements in which he calls for a united nation." The "ideals" noted in the advertisements are spelled out in a "Manifesto for the New South Africa" which is a "wordy and somewhat woolly document, as such things tend to be, but by and large its contents are unexceptional. It could well emerge as the basic draft which the National Party will bring to the negotiating table." THE STAR advises the government to "put the manifesto to the ANC" [African National Congress] to "determine which parts of it could be regarded as common objectives." "As South Africa edges towards a similar stage, it would be no bad idea to start accentuating the positives."

BUSINESS DAY

IMF Hurdle To Foreign Loans—"South Africa continues to reform at a charging pace, but remains cut off from new foreign loans, partly because the U.S. Congress has the power to block a loan application to the International Monetary Fund," says Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 February in a page 8 editorial. "While foreign bankers are prepared to roll over debt, hardly any new loans have been forthcoming, because of the debt standstill and our difficulties at the IMF. An IMF programme could lead to the lifting of the debt standstill, and show that South Africa is viewed by the IMF as a good credit risk. All this could be achieved without applying for an IMF loan."

SOWETAN

Criticism of Students' 'Unruly Behavior'—Referring to the Department of Education and Training's announcement that the Central Secondary School has been closed indefinitely because of "unruly behaviour of pupils and widespread vandalism of buildings," Johannesburg SOWETAN on 5 February warns in a page 6 editorial: "This is exactly the sort of behaviour which led to such disastrous matric results last year. The pupils responsible at Soshanguve Central Secondary should become serious for a moment and ask themselves if they really want a repeat of 1990."

Angola

Defense Minister Issues Call Up Order 3 Feb

*MB0402153091 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Peale today ordered the recruitment and incorporation of all national male citizens born between 1 January and 31 December 1973, from 1 to 31 March this year.

The order is also applicable to all citizens holding expired deferment documents which cannot be extended, as well as citizens born in previous years and who have not yet reported to recruitment offices. [passage omitted]

Luanda, Pretoria Meet To Discuss UNITA Aid

*MB0202193591 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Angola and South Africa are expected to meet at a date to be agreed upon to discuss the presence in Jamba of South Africans, among other foreigners cooperating with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

According to ANGOP, which cites the Portuguese news agency LUSA, South Africa admitted in Cape Town this week that it had an unspecified number of technicians cooperating with UNITA terrorists in southern Angola.

The two countries' meeting to examine this issue will be informal and will be held before the next meeting of the joint commission established to monitor the New York accords, which is due to take place in the second half of April.

At the commission's last meeting in Cape Town, the Angolan delegation presented evidence of the entry and transportation of material into southern Angola from South Africa. The South African side admitted this and promised that its men in Jamba are ready to leave the region.

Dos Santos Addresses Cabinda Rally 4 Feb

*MB0502092091 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1916 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of the armed struggle day in Cabinda on 4 February—recorded]

[Text] Long live 4 February! [crowd responds: Long live!] Long live the People's Republic of Angola! [crowd responds: Long live!] The struggle continues! [crowd responds: Continues!] Victory is certain!

Distinguished members of the leadership of the republic. It is with great pleasure that I am here today in this beautiful and welcoming province of Cabinda. This pleasure is increased by the fact that my visit coincides with the 30th

anniversary of 4 February 1961, the date of the beginning of the armed struggle for the liberation of Angola.

In Luanda on that day a group of determined patriots launched direct action against the colonial government. They took up knives to attack certain institutions [words indistinct] were sent to prisons in Tarrafal and Cape Verde. Hundreds of political prisoners were detained in the colonial police's dungeons [words indistinct] by clandestine means.

By dealing this blow to the colonial authorities, those compatriots showed the people that colonial power could be challenged and defeated. Through their action and their cry for freedom, they showed us the path to liberation. Today, Angola is a free and independent nation thanks to the examples and sacrifices of those and many other sons of our people who continued the struggle. The present generation and those to come must never forget the decisive contribution made by these brave compatriots. In their political struggle they dedicated their lives and wisdom to the liberation of our people despite facing extremely difficult conditions.

As you know, among those people and many other people there are names that became famous for their political vision, notably Manuel das Neves and others. They became famous because of their fearless political and military work. Paiva Domingos da Silva is another name to remember. There are combatants who are still alive, including some from Cabinda Province. We pay homage to them, for their courage has made our history even greater. On (?your) behalf and on behalf of the Angolan people as a whole, we pay our greatest homage to those heroes.

Because they were afraid that the example of these compatriots might be followed by other people, the colonial government increased its violence. The colonial government's bloody repression in the wake of the heroic and glorious operation of 4 February temporarily forced the national liberation movement's forces to undertake a tactical withdrawal. This allowed our forces to reorganize and regroup. It was precisely in Cabinda Province that a guerrilla front was opened in Maiombe Forrest in 1962 [words indistinct] therefore, this province became a laboratory for our guerrilla forces. The cadres were trained [words indistinct] to open new combat fronts and take the struggle to every corner of the country.

Therefore, from the very beginning the people of Cabinda irreversibly joined the struggle for the liberation of the Angolan fatherland. Through their consistent action, the people of Cabinda showed that they were an integral and inalienable part of the Angolan nation.

The Angolan character [Angolanidade] of the people of Cabinda Province was constantly reaffirmed throughout the anticolonial struggle. It was also reaffirmed when they uncovered and defeated all internal and foreign

maneuvers aimed at separating this province from the People's Republic of Angola.

Our people from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province were well aware that some of those separatists were talking about the [name indistinct] accord, even though they were not familiar with its content and significance or with Angola's history of colonization. They were being manipulated by other countries that wanted to annex this portion of our territory and control its resources.

During their efforts to conquer the people and territories that make up Angola today, the Portuguese colonialists signed a number of accords and agreements which they subsequently failed to observe. They used force to impose their domination over the Angolan people.

The Angolan people were divided. The large majority of Angolan people, including the people of Cabinda Province, united and participated in the struggle against colonialism that began on 4 February 1961 under the leadership of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and Agostinho Neto.

When we attained independence we preserved territorial integrity. It was specifically due to this reason, rather than the need to adhere to relevant OAU and UN resolutions on the borders inherited from colonialism, that we regard as groundless and illegitimate the separatist (?demands) now being made in [words indistinct] by groups which do not reflect the will of the majority. What is more, such groups did not play any role in the struggle against colonialism.

The Angolan Government and the MPLA-Labor Party do not mix this situation with the desire of Cabinda's residents and local authorities that special attention should be paid to the resolution of the economic, social, political, and military problems of Cabinda Province. We recognize that Cabinda Province has a specific situation and that it (?derives) from a just aspiration which should be heeded.

Comrades, we are going to talk to all representatives of the various social sectors in order to listen to their views. We are going to take steps and measures, and introduce the necessary changes in order to guarantee peace, stability, and socioeconomic development in this province.

At a time when the possibility of a cease-fire with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is looming on the horizon, and this is obviously not applicable to the small armed groups operating here, the Angolan Government is willing to come to a political agreement with such armed groups, without putting at stake national territorial integrity, but rather end military actions, and [words indistinct] a (?normal) and harmonious development of the lives of Cabinda residents.

The war particularly affects agricultural and forest development, and the transportation sector. War hinders industrial and commercial activities, as well as well other

services with nefarious consequences to the already weak standard of living of the residents. Moreover, we know that the massive return of peasants, who had sought refuge or asylum in neighboring countries, has further aggravated the (?problem) in view of local shortcomings in resettling them as well as providing them with jobs.

Several years ago, the government introduced a specific development program to this province. It was due not only to the province's special characteristics, but also because the government recognized that the province had been giving a decisive contribution to national economy. Accordingly, (?it was decided) to channel into the province an significant percentage of oil export earnings in order to improve local living conditions. This has already permitted the reconstruction of the airport and the hospital, as well as several roads and public buildings, and the establishment of a television (?center). Likewise, in 1990 funds were earmarked for the improvement of naval structures indispensable to fisheries, and a (?cold storage) network in order to guarantee not only abundant fish reserves for Cabinda (?residents) but the exportation of fish to neighboring countries, as well as the importation of commodities we need.

We are aware that these measures have not been enough to solve all problems. However, we are certain that the administrative and political reforms being planned will permit those and other problems faced by Cabinda to be discussed in a wide and democratic manner, without prejudice or the need to resort to arms, to pressure, and intimidation which only bring about instability and insecurity, and prevent the general and integrated reorganization of the country's economy. Such a discussion cannot be vague and abstract.

Often, we have to deal with concrete issues. For instance, I am concerned about reports that I have received whereby officials, who, for a number of years, were in charge of economic sectors within the provincial commissariat, and today run private businesses [words indistinct] but nobody knows how they got the money to finance such activities. [applause]

Dear Comrades, dear comrades, if there is doubt among our cadres and people, then we must carry out a serious investigation in order to clarify the situation. Dear comrades, we would like to ask all those who have information on these cases to send them to party leadership in order to help us correct the mistakes committed.

As far as we are concerned, we are ready to carry out necessary actions to improve this province's economic management. Naturally, we shall begin by shifting or upgrading cadres in the economic field and provincial commissariat of Cabinda.

Comrades and compatriots: With effect from April, we shall officially introduce a multiparty democracy in our country. This will soon bring about a new era of coexistence where different political parties and trends will compete for people's support.

All Angolan citizens will then be able to organize themselves and express their views in the manner they feel best and according to their desires and aspirations, within the terms of the law on political parties that will also be approved at that time.

The MPLA-Labor Party has always had in its midst the majority of the Angolan people who are interested in the political life and defend our people's interest. The MPLA-Labor Party has its doors open. It is ready to admit as its members all Angolans aged over 18 who accept its program and statutes.

The Angolan people will be free to join a party of their choice. Angolan people will be free to choose their representatives [words indistinct]. If they make a good choice, our country will advance forward and the quality of life will naturally improve. However, if they make a bad choice, the quality of life may worsen.

However, it is the people who give orders. It is the people who choose. At this moment, we cannot guess what party the people will choose. However, the people know. Accordingly, the spirit of tolerance toward other people's views is necessary. We should equally know to respect the norms and indispensable rules in this democratic process in order to ensure that the entire process will take place in an orderly and responsible manner in the supreme interests of the Angolan people and the nation.

However, groups such as UNITA and FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] do not understand this or pretend not to understand. They want to continue to resort to violence in order to delay peace and the establishment of democracy.

UNITA wants to usurp political power in order to oppress the Angolan people. UNITA does not want to set an exact date for a cease-fire with the Angolan Government. At the meetings in Portugal UNITA wants to sign documents that only refer to general principles—principles which, as a matter of fact, are already contained in the draft law that the People's Assembly will examine next month. This is nothing more than a propaganda exercise and the Angolan Government will obviously not take part in this. The people want peace. Peace begins with a cease-fire and we are going to work toward this goal.

While we are preparing for the sixth round of talks scheduled for 6 and 7 February, UNITA has launched a military offensive in Bie Province with the aim of occupying this province's headquarters. To achieve this objective, they have concentrated troops and a large quantity of war materiel with the support of South African conservative forces.

Over the past eight days, UNITA has launched daily over 300 shells of various calibers at Cuemba and the Cuanza bridge. This is the same tactic that South African forces used in Cuito Cuanavale in 1987.

Our government, military units of our glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] are engaged in a heroic struggle, defending with bravery a number of areas and the population of northern Bie Province.

The chief of the general staff and the government are studying and implementing support measures. From this platform I would like to salute the brave officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Central Military Front. I hereby express our solidarity with them. I am certain that Cuito, in Bie, will be defended. It will not be occupied.

Comrades and compatriots: On this day it is important to remember some aspects of our lives that have undoubtedly been the cause and consequence of the whole process launched on that glorious morning of 4 February 30 years ago.

One of the principal points is the way that each of us goes about life, the way we deal with the various problems presented by life, irrespective of our ethnic, tribal, or racial origins. I believe that nearly all of our people are aware today that our social and cultural (?background) as well as our respect for the concrete and naturally different realities experienced by each one of us have been two fundamental prerequisites for our geopolitical unity.

They have been the products of various [words indistinct] people who come from different areas. We, the Angolan people, have become aware of our Angolan character, and that can only be a source of pride to us. This is not a chauvinist pride.

Just like any other people, we know what we want, who we are, and where we are going. The liberation struggle was a fundamental (?demand) in the general [words indistinct] I believe that to a greater or lesser extent, we have known how to prove our Angolan character as well as our patriotic, African, and universal nature.

Our people have grown spiritually. This growth has only been possible due (?to our respect for the) [words indistinct] each one of us. That is yet another favorable aspect to add to those [words indistinct] to describe the generally positive performance of the country's leadership over these 15 years of independence.

The standards of social and ethical behavior expected from our citizens must in no way affect their freedom to create, produce, and contribute toward the spiritual and moral growth of us all. This important gain of the Angolan people is one of the results of the struggle begun by the heroes of 4 February 30 years ago.

Long live 4 February! [crowd responds: Long live!]

Long live the People's Republic of Angola! [crowd responds: Long live!]

Dear comrades: I would like to conclude my speech by thanking the authorities and the people of Cabinda Province for the warm reception they have given our delegation.

I hope that you will continue to participate in the resolution of all the problems confronting our people in an active, conscientious, and enthusiastic manner. I would like you to support the new leaders appointed by the party to govern this province. Without your support, the new leadership will not be able to successfully implement programs that will have to be ready [words indistinct] for Cabinda Province to enjoy more harmonious economic and social development.

Finally, I would like to tell you that I have very attentively listened to the complaints and, perhaps even, demands voiced here by the representatives of our war veterans. This is possible in our country today thanks to our democratic openness which arises from the decisions approved by the Third MPLA-Labor Party Congress concerning the freedom of expression, pluralism of ideas, and pluralism of political parties.

However, truths must be told in a sensible manner. The war veterans had a heroic role in our people's liberation struggle. Our country is independent, but the struggle is not over yet. We are independent but we continue our struggle so that we can achieve full and complete independence in those parts of our country which the enemy continues to occupy. Those enemies back UNITA with weapons, ammunition, money, and political and diplomatic support so that they can disturb our lives and prevent the consolidation of our hard-won independence.

We have lost lives in this struggle. We continue to lose lives. The number of maimed people continues to rise. Today, when we discuss issues related to war veterans, we realize the general dimensions of the war problem. Today we do not have to pay attention to 8,000 or 10,000 people. We have more than 40,000 maimed people. We have many children made orphans by the war, and our country is vast.

Nevertheless, I have not come here simply to deal with the problems faced by war veterans. Those are important problems to which we will devote our attention, but I have come to Cabinda Province to deal with the problems of the people, the problems of all Angolan people and, especially, the difficult problems faced by this province. I can guarantee you that we are committed to and will give our best attention to resolving these problems. [applause]

The struggle continues! [crowd responds: Continues!]

The struggle continues! [crowd responds: Continues!]

For the people's power! [crowd responds: People's power!]

Victory is certain! [crowd responds: Certain!]

Long live 4 February! [crowd responds: Long live!]

Long live the People's Republic of Angola! [crowd responds: Long live!]

One united people from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province! [crowd responds: One united nation!]

The struggle continues! [crowd responds: Continues!]

Victory is certain! [crowd responds: Certain!]

Thank you very much.

UNITA's Savimbi Addresses Nation on 1 Feb

MB0302173791 (*Clandestine*) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Address to the nation by UNITA President Jonas Savimbi on 1 February; place not given—recorded]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] members inside and outside Angola, members of our patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA; clandestine UNITA forces, UNITA members languishing in MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] jails and concentration camps; Angolans experiencing the MPLA-PT's severe oppression, all martyred Angolan people under Soviet and Cuban domination (?in) our beloved fatherland:

At the beginning of 1991 we had the opportunity to observe events that will definitely decide our country's political, economic, and social life. Today, 1 February 1991, I am able to bring you this message with the hope that the large Angolan family will be reunited soon in an atmosphere of peace, national reconciliation, and the free choice of our destiny. Happy new year to you all!

We declared 1991 the year of the defense of the Angolan identity and the attainment of democracy; 1990 was declared the year of our fatherland's salvation and the attainment of democracy.

UNITA believes and the world will confirm that 1990 was the best year for our already very prestigious movement. On the battlefield, we conquered valleys, hills, towns, and cities without hindrance from enemy forces. The Mavinga battle was a definite turning point in our country's painful history.

While I was on my very successful and historic visit to the United States in January 1990, the MPLA-PT arrogantly exhibited its strength and power. This arrogance has now vanished without the possibility of it ever reappearing. The whole country, from Cabinda to Cunene Provinces, from Luau to Lobito cities, experienced the liberation action of our armed forces, which are historically motivated and painstakingly forged over

the years in an endless desire to serve our people and particularly to intransigently defend our country's poorest class.

The enemy considered northern [word indistinct] longer the case today. Our armed forces—men and women in uniform—have written there the most beautiful chapters of revolutionary struggle, combining guerrilla techniques with the mobilization of peasants who now give voluntary support to the liberation struggle. Cabinda has answered UNITA's appeal despite its geographical separation.

Our clandestine soldiers infiltrated the enemy in the cities, including Luanda city. They removed the fear and apathy displayed by the Angolan people following the frightful repression experienced following the 1977 Nitist movement [words indistinct] and reemerge from ruins. We have seen our people become cognizant of the domination of Cuban internationalists. We regained our true Angolan soul. Today the Angolan people are firmly defending their identity against any kind of neocolonialism, regardless of color or (?system).

Angola can only save itself from foreign covetousness and the corruption of its present leaders if it becomes truly nationalistic, patriotic, and turns toward the African Continent, where we have always belonged.

In the field of diplomacy, UNITA made its voice heard throughout the world—on the African Continent, in Western Europe, and in Moscow—and strongly guarded its former alliances, particularly with the United States, against the MPLA-PT's sabotage.

The MPLA-PT resorted to its seven ill-fated plans: the exile of the UNITA president; describing UNITA as elements; integrations; clemency, and so on. It did all this to obstinately stick to a political power that is now slipping. However, it failed dismally and finally agreed to hold direct discussions with UNITA. It is holding direct talks with UNITA not because it wants to or because of patriotism. It is doing so solely due to circumstances.

How can we trust people who are engaged in ghastly plans to divide UNITA through infiltration? How can we trust experts in chemical warfare, people who have maimed Angolans for life? How can we trust people who use napalm bombs against the Angolan people? How can we trust people who have publicly executed in the Cuban fashion UNITA members in Luena, Bie, Huambo, Benguela, Lobito, Malanje, Dondo, and Gulongo Alto? How can we trust people who hold thousand of UNITA members in concentration camps? UNITA members are held incommunicado, while MPLA-PT prisoners are treated humanely and receive regular visits from international organizations. How can we trust people who refused us citizenship which belonged to our ancestors and who instead gave it to Cuban mercenaries and FUA [expansion not known] members who oppressed us during the colonial period?

UNITA will negotiate peace, the establishment of democracy, and a true national reconciliation. However, it will do so with all vigilance. It will firmly demand international guarantees. No one will disarm us because we have armed ourselves.

What is the MPLA-PT program to restore peace and to hold free, fair, and internationally supervised elections in Angola?

The MPLA-PT's plan is to hurl insults at UNITA, and this is being done at the highest level. The MPLA-PT has resorted to maneuvers of creating puppet parties in order to defile the democratic system. It systematically refuses to agree to the monitoring of a cease-fire and of free elections, from the village to the city. It advances the pretext of protecting sovereignty—a sovereignty which only the MPLA-PT believes in, inasmuch as everyone knows that most of the country and the country's people are not under its control.

The MPLA-PT has embarked on maneuvers to introduce into Angola foreign entrepreneurs, particularly the Portuguese, in order to monopolize the foundations of an already weak and writhing economy. It signs long-term contracts with oil companies such as Elf Aquitaine of France so that creditors will obstinately back their incessant debtors.

The MPLA-PT has embarked on a slanderous disinformation campaign against UNITA concerning alleged South African assistance. However, we know that Desiderio da Costa [Angolan deputy petroleum minister] did not spend five days in South Africa in the company of the African National Congress fighting apartheid.

The MPLA-PT is recruiting more soldiers, aged from 13 to 40, to revamp its weakened and demoralized FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces to launch new military adventures against UNITA.

The MPLA-PT is engaged in a constant campaign of slander against UNITA directed at the United States. MPLA MiG's and Sukhois are bombing civilians day and night. However, the MPLA-PT considers this normal. It does not learn from history. It cannot learn from the London blitz during the Second World War.

The MPLA-PT is engaged in tribalistic maneuvers. They call this ethnic balance within the MPLA-PT. However, we can recall what the present MPLA-PT president said in 1986. He said that Ovimbundos would never be in the MPLA-PT Political Bureau because Angola was not Nigeria.

How does the MPLA approach the process of peace, national reconciliation, and democracy? It does so through so-called balances and acts of provocation. It alleges that if UNITA comes to power it will kill half-castes and whites. However, it is known that UNITA has in its ranks half-castes and whites who are on an equal footing with their black brothers. The MPLA-PT forgets

that it itself still defines Angola on the basis of the Alvor accords signed in 1975. What is stipulated in the MPLA Constitution was proposed by UNITA at Alvor. Lucio Lara [MPLA Central Committee member] had proposed that only half-castes and blacks, and not whites, be considered Angolans.

A matter of great concern among MPLA-PT leaders is that they know that we know that they are seriously divided on all issues, including their own survival. They no longer know what they should call their party. Some feel that their party should be called the MPLA, others the MPLA-Labor Party, while still others prefer the MPLA Social Democratic Party. Therefore, the MPLA finds itself unable to know what it is.

Now let me ask: What is UNITA's program for peace in Angola, for national reconciliation, and for the holding of free and fair elections? We are straightforward and unambiguous in the ongoing discussions with the MPLA-PT. We put all our cards on the table. Our objective is to discuss our country's future on an equal footing with other Angolan patriotic forces, without according a high status to the MPLA-PT, which destroyed our country.

However, we would like to remind our compatriots forming new parties that they should not insult UNITA or compare it to the MPLA-PT because it was due to our armed resistance that the Cubans and Soviets are today leaving Angola. What is more, the so-called changes within the MPLA are the result of our struggle and not its goodwill. These changes are forced on the MPLA because of our struggle. Had UNITA ceased resisting, the MPLA would never have carried out a single reform.

I have another message for so-called civilian parties which think that armed parties committed mistakes against Angola. They should remember that it is only people who do not work that have clean hands.

However, UNITA has spent 16 years in the bush fighting the Soviets and Cubans, freeing part of Angola's territory and, above all, freeing the Angolan soul from the inferiority complex brought about by the Cubans and which affects our entire country. It is therefore true that we have dirty hands. However, we had to have dirty hands to have progressed this far. This is a historical fact and cannot be denied.

Our objective is to quickly reach a cease-fire with the MPLA-PT so that we may quickly hold free, fair, and internationally supervised elections. There is no cease-fire that can remain in place for two or three years. If the MPLA-PT wants three years to hold elections, this is because it wants to cheat and engage in manipulations. It wants to try to improve its image, which has been tarnished by 15 years of maladministration.

The newly formed parties want two years to hold elections because they have no idea how much it costs to train an army and maintain its respect and discipline. What is more, we know that these parties want two years

in order to find an electorate. However, UNITA has spent 24 years in the bush, in the company of our peasants. It has waged a guerrilla struggle that is today covering the entire country. It has a politically enlightened leadership. Therefore, it is a waste of time to try to rival it.

We think and it is our belief that only with the holding of free, fair, and internationally supervised elections within a period of nine months to one year, will we have a legitimate government in Angola which will be able to unite and reconcile the nation. By prolonging the period for the holding of elections, we shall constantly endanger the cease-fire.

We believe and hope that the United Nations will send personnel to Angola to monitor the cease-fire as well as the holding of free and fair elections in the country. Such a body should also be made up of Africans. We all know that these operations cost money. No one would be ready to remain in Angola for two years just to satisfy people who do not yet have an electorate.

We believe that all Angolans above 17 years of age must be given the right to vote. What is more, prior to the election campaign all Angolans outside the country should be allowed to enter Angola freely and be permitted to vote.

What is more, UNITA agrees to form a single national army loyal to the fatherland and to not parties. However, for us to realize this ambitious and noble objective, we must bear in mind different factors. It is not enough for people who have .M?w we should go about this process. When the Cubans expelled us from the cities, no one was able to advise us from Luanda on how we should resist. Accordingly, it is with all due respect that we decline their blueprints and recommendations. They already have a lot of problems of their own in trying to find an electorate. They should stick to that. We have already made our contribution. In our various concessions to the MPLA, we agreed that the Angolan problems should not only be discussed between the MPLA-PT and UNITA but with all patriotic political forces in the country.

The problem of forming a single national army is delicate. However, UNITA is ready to tackle this problem head-on. UNITA does not accept the MPLA's argument that it is solely responsible for the defense of our country's territorial integrity. As soon as it signs a cease-fire with UNITA, this will be the duty of both of us, inasmuch as we both honestly and sincerely want to form a single army. In other words, when the MPLA accords itself this right and privilege, it wants to maintain intact certain forces that will not be integrated into the single Angolan army in order to defend against what it alleges are threats from abroad. It is our strong belief that there is no one at this moment who wants to attack Angola. Everyone wants to see peace, reconciliation, and stability in Angola.

We also wish to say that we fully disagree with the policy that the MPLA wants to follow: that at the point of the

establishment of a single national army, we should purely and simply expell illiterate people from the army's ranks. Information obtained from the MPLA ranks is that there is already panic within those ranks. This panic has been transformed into hatred. There are people in the MPLA who are saying today that all illiterate people should go back to their villages. UNITA will never subscribe to this deliberately unjust principle. We cannot build justice on injustice. People who sacrificed themselves to liberate the fatherland, no matter on what side they are found, deserve love, respect, and recognition from the future government—a government elected by the people.

UNITA accepts that the MPLA-PT government can continue as a transitional government alongside a political and military commission that will monitor and verify its actions. However, because this commission will comprise only the MPLA, UNITA, and observers from Portugal, the USSR, and the United States, we feel that there is a loophole that requires us to set up another forum whereby other unarmed Angolan patriotic forces as well as morally recognized personalities will be able to participate and speak out openly on the electoral process so that an important section of the Angolan community is not left out of this important process.

What is more, UNITA feels that we cannot allow the MPLA to formulate a discriminatory law on political parties. It is not up to the MPLA to decide how many members a party must present in order to be considered a party. Only elections will determine the popularity of each party. We equally wish to unequivocally state that most of the problems facing Angola should be dealt with by a future elected national assembly, for it will be necessary to draw up a new constitution with the active participation of the opposition in order to reach a national consensus on serious problems facing our country.

After 16 years of an atrocious war, Angola must seek consensus, even if there is a governing majority. In that way, we can rapidly move toward reconciling people, eliminating resentments, helping all of us think of ourselves as Angolan people, and contributing toward a fatherland in which we will want to live.

There are serious problems ahead. One of them is the economic system the MPLA has imposed on the country. The MPLA has been making attempts to liberalize the economy but those attempts will fail because they have come too late. They are just some palliatives the MPLA wants to give to a patient long past recovery.

We have, for example, to discuss our system of education; Angola's foreign debt; the restructuring of the government's laws and their implementation; administrative decentralization; the status of the workers, so that we are not always living in fear of the IMF's latest move; the law governing strikes; the creation of trade unions; the role of the church in pacifying people and training people to be missionaries and to serve the country; the

law on foreign investment; the accords signed by the previous regime; foreign policy; press laws; and the law on labor contracts, because UNITA sincerely believes that our country must do away with collective contracts for workers who are then taken like slaves to distant areas where they work for miserable salaries. The MPLA still implements this type of labor policy. We have pictures that prove the MPLA has been pursuing colonial policies with regard to other [as heard] Angolan people.

We must also discuss issues such as: protection for children; protection for women; the law on public treasury subsidies to help those handicapped by war earn a living; the defense of Angola's territorial integrity; as well as other issues that can no longer be resolved by the MPLA-PT alone because it can only function as a transitional government.

What does UNITA expect from the next round of talks? If everything runs according to plan, that round of talks should begin in Lisbon on 7 February. We expect those talks will help us build firm foundations for peace in Angola and for internationally supervised free and fair elections within the shortest possible time.

We believe that UNITA has done everything in its power to ensure the continuation of talks. It is absurd and paradoxical that MPLA officials should constantly pretend that they are the ones who want talks to continue and that they are the ones who are creating a climate of understanding. We have made all possible concessions. The Portuguese, the Americans, and the Soviets are all well aware of this. Even those in the MPLA know it. But there is a disease of alienation that is difficult to remove from the brains of the MPLA's ministers. They believe they are the government so they have not sought any accord at the negotiating table. That they are the government. We have already accepted this principle in an attempt to facilitate the negotiation process.

However, the MPLA itself is aware of the fact that it does not govern the whole of Angola. It governs a very small portion of Angola. Nonetheless, the MPLA is happy when it is called the government. This explains why we have decided to call it the government, as long as it allows us to move forward, so that we can conclude the next round of talks with firmly established mechanisms that will not permit any more setbacks in our process for peace and national reconciliation.

It is true that we have accepted Portuguese mediation. Up to now, we have not had any pertinent reason to reject that mediation. However, we want to repeat and make it clear today, tomorrow, and forever that we, Angolan people in UNITA, have a vital interest in Angola. Without Angola, we have no other country and no other fatherland. Portugal has no interests in Angola. Portugal only has economic interests in Angola. What unites us with Portugal is the fact that we use the same language. However, for that very reason, Portugal must be very careful to prevent another failure like the Alvor

Accord. The Angolan people would never forgive Portugal if it resorted to manipulations to allow another Alvor-style failure to occur in Angola.

However, let it be said that it is impossible to manipulate our armed people.

I am confident that the next round of talks will bear fruit. I also want to assure all Angolan people and the international community that the UNITA team to the talks has full powers to sign any accord that will in principle allow discussions as soon as possible on the substance of the cease-fire, recognition of UNITA and other parties, and to draw up a calendar for the whole process leading up to the holding of elections.

We are optimistic because conditions have changed. This means that the MPLA has no room for backing off. UNITA is not looking for any room to back away. What we want is to negotiate and we want our opponents to know that we are negotiating it from a position of strength. We remain vigilant because we have been lied to on several occasions.

The UNITA militants and our armed forces must remain extremely vigilant. Cohesion must be the watchword. Our motto must be: Move quickly!

For all those who have fought for Angola, especially for those unsung heroes to whom we owe so much, (we say these) words: I have fought the good battle. I have ended my career and I have kept my faith. As of now, the proof of justice [words indistinct] to be given me by the just judge one day in the future. It will be given not just to me but to all those who want his arrival. We may have lost much in this war but at least we have retained our faith. We may have lost nearly everything, but at least we have retained the conviction that our fatherland will be freed and the Angolan people will be worthy of the respect and admiration of the world.

May God grant you peace and courage!

UNITA Denies Receiving Continued RSA Aid

MB0102074791 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] Jamba, Thursday, Jan 31 ...UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has rejected MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] accusations that the South African Government is continuing to give military aid to UNITA.

Sources contacted by the UNITA news agency at the general chief of staff said the accusations, which were made by the MPLA's vice-minister for foreign affairs, Venancio de Moura, during a recent visit to South Africa as reflecting the state of desperation reigning in the MPLA.

They added that the move is also part of an international campaign by the MPLA government to try and deceive national international opinion on the real situation in the country.

The sources say that the statements are aimed at covering-up the current weakness within the MPLA army which has never fully recovered from its heavy defeat by UNITA at Mavinga last year code-named the last assault.

UNITA, they added, is rigorously complaining with his founding principle of relying on its own efforts.

Commentary Disclaims Support

MB0102195791 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1905 GMT 1 Jan 91

[Communique issued by UNITA's Political Bureau in Jamba on 1 February 1991]

[Text] 1. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has over the past few days been hearing with surprise and displeasure not only the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] president's insults against our movement with which he intends to sign principles agreements, but also a disinformation campaign which only reveals divisions and confusion in the rank and file of our adversary.

2. UNITA vehemently denounces Mr. Venancio de Moura's statements made January 38, 1991 in Cape Town in the Republic of South Africa. This man is believed to belong to the MPLA hardline. UNITA does not receive any aid from South Africa as he says. We ask: How can the MPLA be against apartheid if its minister Desiderio da Costa spent five days in South Africa on an official business visit? Mr. Desiderio da Costa did not go to South Africa to fight apartheid but to wrap up a business deal to sell oil and diamonds in exchange for food and beer for the clique in power in Luanda.

3. UNITA seriously warns these irresponsible and crazy men not to jeopardise the peace negotiations in Angola. Today, the MPLA and its army, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], are no longer a threat to UNITA. Since they have been neither strong nor powerful on the battlefield, let us all accept the challenge of the polls for the people to freely say on whose side they are. Jamba, bastion of the Angolan resistance, Feb 1, 1991 - year of defense of Angolan identity and of the conquest of democracy. The Political Bureau.

UNITA on Clashes Among MPLA Soldiers

MB0102154091 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 1 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Sources close to our correspondent in Cabinda Province revealed yesterday that FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers of

Cabinda origin are murdering in cold blood other MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers coming from other provinces. Many soldiers are said to have been killed since such criminal actions began. The sources add that regional rivalry began when Cabinda-born soldiers learnt of the expulsion from the MPLA-Labor Political Bureau last December of all Cabinda-born members, including Pedale, Kimba, and others. [passage omitted]

UNITA Reports MPLA Forced Recruitments

MB0102131991 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0935 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] Jamba, Thursday Jan 31 ...The wave of forced military recruitment which has so far been restricted to the central Angolan province of Huambo is now reported to be sweeping through Cwanza Sul Province.

According to reports, the military recruitment campaign aimed at replenishing the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] army is now taking place in Wacu Cungu where men of up to 40 years are being drafted into the MPLA militia forces known as ODP [People's Defense Organization] while the younger men and boys are being sent for military training outside the province.

The increased wave of forced military recruitment by the Luanda government is seen as part of an overall plan to unleash yet another large scale military offensive against UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] liberated areas.

KUP Alleges Corruption Among MPLA Officials

MB0102132191 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0940 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Commentary: "The Corrupt Regime"]

[Text] Jamba, Thursday, January 31—The foreign installed government of Luanda in Angola owes its existence to corruption among other evils practised widely by high-ranking MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] party and government officials who appear to be fighting hard to avoid multi-party elections [sentence as received]. It is a practice which many Angolans believe has turned into an official policy deriving from the old Portuguese colonial rulers. The promoters of corruption are greedy individuals who use their political positions, in collaboration with foreigners, to scramble for the natural wealth to enrich themselves and their families.

The natural resources mostly obtained illicitly are oil and diamonds, the country's main export earners exploited by foreign companies using expatriates and Angolan manpower. The majority of the workforce is local and mostly unskilled due to the MPLA government's failure to promote training programmes for young Angolans.

As a result, many employees of these companies are underpaid. There has been no single year during which the workers have not expressed their dissatisfaction through strikes, most of which have been suppressed by the government's repressive instrument—Minse [Ministry of State Security].

The state-appointed workers, trade union headed by Pascoal Luvualo has had at no time demonstrated the [word indistinct] grievances, while there have been reports of employees working without salaries for months.

Not long ago, the MPLA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself the regime, coming second to the war. [sentence as received]

Tens of thousands of Angolan employees expressed optimism at the MPLA government's promise to deal with those involved in wrong acts during the party's last congress held in October.

A long list of culprits was disclosed on which names of prominent MPLA party and government officials appeared. It was widely expected, by exploited workers in particular and the general public as a whole, that those involved would be severely punished for their crimes.

Among the long list of culprits and their foreign collaborators are MPLA's Foreign Minister Pedro van Dunem Loy, Herminio Escorcio, director-general of Sonangol [National Angolan Oil Company], Pitra Pitrof, Noe Baltazar, a German national Christian Rudolf Hellinguer and many others. Surprisingly, they have been left free.

The swindling began in 1983 and continues. At least two billion dollars is said to have already been stolen ever since, through Endiama [Angolan Diamond Company], Sonangol, Angolan Air Transport TAAG, the National Bank of Angola, Jo Gomes Transafrik, LAS [expansion not known], Roan Selection Trust and Enama [National Agricultural Mechanization Company].

While displaying that the government was set and pledges to dismantle the practice, nothing has been done to let the people see that indeed the war against corruption was being waged. Instead, the people have only heard armchair criticisms and meaningless laments.

In what is interpreted as fishing in murky waters, the government of MPLA has stepped up a country-wide campaign to capture men, and force them to continue with the war and die, as well as carrying out arbitrary arrests in this way creating conditions to rob the people.

The regime's judiciary is equally corrupt as culprits of high or middle class are often left free or leniently fined, and judges fill their pocket while petty thieves are heavily punished.

Deviations of basic essentials by directors of state-owned firms and heads of departments are the order of the day and nothing is apparently done to stop the practice while

the people are deliberately subjected to starving to death and other forms of repression.

In view of the government having identified the embezzlers whom they are deliberately protecting and the deliberate postponement of negotiations leading to ceasefire free and fair multi-party elections to be monitored internationally, it appears clearly that the MPLA government is buying more time in order to embezzle more wealth before abandoning the country.

Paper Comments UNITA's Stand on National Army

*MB2901174391 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jan 91*

[Text] Today's edition of JORNAL DE ANGOLA carries an article entitled The Colonel's Confusion, from which we bring you some excerpts.

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] spokesman Norberto de Castro has (?reacted) to the recent positions adopted by the Angolan Government. Norberto de Castro believes that his group would have to keep quiet during the formation of a single national army in Angola and would be prevented from engaging in any political activity.

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA commentator said not much would be required of UNITA because it could conduct its political activities like any existing or soon-to-be created political party, as long as it adhered to the cease-fire from the day the law on political parties is promulgated. The law is scheduled to go into effect in April, 1991.

The commentator added that UNITA does not need to keep quiet, unless it has nothing to say to the Angolan people, whom it has always massacred and whose property it has always destroyed.

UNITA spokesman Norberto de Castro was reacting to the Angolan Government's (?amendment) of point No. 6 of the proposals adopted at the recent tripartite meeting of Portugal, the USSR, and the United States in Portugal. According to point No. 6, the process for creating a national army would begin the day a cease-fire goes into effect and would conclude when elections were held at a date to be agreed upon.

The Angolan Government proposed that point No. 6 read: The process for creating national army would begin as soon as the cease-fire goes into effect, and would conclude as soon as the election campaign begins, instead of as soon as the elections are held.

These are obviously two distinct times.

Botswana

Government Sees De Klerk Speech 'Encouraging'

*MB0402201691 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1910 GMT 4 Feb 91*

[Text] A press release from the Department of External Affairs says the Botswana Government has made a careful study of this year's speech by President De Klerk of South Africa opening the country's Parliament.

The release says the speech contains some positive elements, as well as some elements that show little or no progress. It says on the positive side the Botswana Government welcomes the intention of the South African Government to put before Parliament legislation aimed at the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, the Development of Black Communities Act of 1984, and the Population Registration Act.

The release further states that in certain areas, the speech has not shown much progress from previous policies of the South African Government. It says the speech has given prominence to such concepts as community rights, but it is silent on the question of violence, and the release of political prisoners.

The release however says the Botswana Government is encouraged by the commitment on the part of Mr. de Klerk to keep South Africa on the path of reform, and the complete abolition of apartheid. It therefore urges the South African Government to accelerate the pace of reform.

Finally, the release says Botswana look forward to the release of the manifesto for the new South Africa, which they learn will define common values for all South Africans.

Government, EC Sign Conservation Agreement

*MB0402100291 Maseru Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 3 Feb 91*

[Text] The government of Botswana and the European Community have signed a five-year agreement for 400,000 dollars for the implementation of conservation measures and the development of Botswana's water resources. The assistance is in accordance with the fourth Lome Convention.

The director of the European Community responsible for east and southern Africa, Mr. (Geovani Levy), said the community would continue to encourage Botswana to develop its economy and its natural resources, as well as preserve its environment.

Mauritius

*De L'Estrac Clarifies 'Support' of Gulf War

91AF0559B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
16 Jan 91 p 5

[Statement on Gulf made by Foreign Minister de L'Estrac several minutes after expiration of UN deadline]

[Text] "At this grave hour, I call upon Mauritians to show unity and solidarity in favor of justice and international law," declared the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Jean-Claude de L'Estrac, some 15 minutes after the expiration of the deadline set by the UN Security Council for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. "We all learned this morning that the final attempts to achieve peace have failed," the minister said. "For our part, we condemn the intransigent behaviors that prevented a peaceful solution to the conflict. We place equal blame on Saddam Husayn, who categorically rejected all appeals to reason, and on George Bush, who resisted the just and reasonable call for an eventual international peace conference that would include discussions of the Palestinian question. It is these two equally hard-line stands that have brought the world to the brink of catastrophe," said the minister, before issuing an appeal for the unity and solidarity of Mauritians.

Separately, in response to criticism directed against him by Sir Gaetan Duval, leader of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], as to whether Mauritius is at war with Iraq, Mr. Jean-Claude de L'Estrac stated that "because we approved UN Resolution 678, logically we are supportive of the international act of war." He also emphasized the fact that Mauritius' support for the multinational forces does not extend beyond strict respect for the Security Council resolutions, which require no more than Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait.

"Sir Gaetan Duval has mired himself in contradiction and confusion. Everyone in Mauritius heard him say on television Monday night that he approved the government's decision to support the UN resolutions on the Iraqi question. But what, in fact, does Resolution 678 say? It authorizes the use of force if Iraqi troops have not withdrawn from Kuwait by 15 January at the latest. In addition, it requests all states to provide appropriate support for the measures envisaged—which is to say, the use of force. It was on that basis that I declared that, since we approve of this resolution, logically we are supportive of the international act of war. Mr. Duval calls the largest military deployment since the last world war 'a simple police action.' Naturally, that is ridiculous!"

"Moreover, everyone knows that I have been very careful to make clear that Mauritius' support for the multinational forces does not extend beyond strict respect for the Security Council resolutions, which require no more than Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait. I specifically stated that we are not a party to the other objectives that Americans or others may have in the region. Our solidarity and support begin and end with

the issue of respect for international law. On other aspects of the problem, we have never abandoned our demand that the distressing Palestinian problem be addressed. Until it is, we foresee no lasting peace in the region."

"I am sorry to see that Mr. Duval has once again allowed himself to lapse into demagoguery with regard to such serious matters, at a time when the world is holding its breath while thousands of men on both sides are threatened by the madness of war. Having seen him still reading in the hallways of the MaBC [Mauritian Broadcasting Corporation] before he went on the air Monday, I know that he is not qualified to give lectures on these serious matters."

*Hit on Statement

91AF0559C Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
17 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] The parliamentary opposition is demanding that Parliament be called back into session if the foreign minister, Mr. Jean-Claude de L'Estrac, does not officially retract his statement to the effect that Mauritius is at war against Iraq, announced the current Labor Party leader, Sir Satcam Boolell.

He was accompanied by Sir Gaetan Duval, leader of the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD); Mr. Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo and Mr. Dinesh Ramjuttun, both former members of the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM); and by several members of the executive offices of the "Red" and "Blue" parties. In addition, the opposition expressed the view that there was absolutely no need to declare a state of alert in Mauritius and to begin rationing basic foods, as the minister of commerce, Mr. Dwarkanath Gungah, has given assurance that shortages will not occur in the next six months.

Citing the start of the conflict that is now raging in the Gulf, Sir Satcam Boolell said he hopes that the UN objective will be achieved and serve as an example to future generations. He appealed to the international community to have the United Nations summon a conference to settle the problems of Palestine and of this region of the world, immediately after the military action ends.

In Sir Satcam Boolell's view, Mr. Jean-Claude de L'Estrac has made one blunder after another in dealing with the Gulf conflict. "First he linked Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait to the question of Palestine. In other words, he condemned the reaction of the Americans and of his [their?] allies. But more serious still, he stated that Mauritius was at war against Iraq. That is an insane notion. I thought him more intelligent. In his haste to gain publicity for himself, he put his foot in his mouth and put his country in a difficult position, because no other country has declared itself at war against Iraq. A statement of that kind is serious. In another country, Jean-Claude de L'Estrac would have either publicly retracted his words or resigned."

Sir Satcam Boolell said that the minister must publicly retract his words. If not, he continued, the government must call the Parliament back into session. He added that the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] was losing its credibility because Mr. Jean-Claude de L'Estrac has justified the American presence on Diego Garcia.

Furthermore, the current Labor Party leader does not consider it at all necessary to declare a state of alert and to begin rationing basic food products because Commerce Minister Gungah had given assurance that there would be no shortages in the next six months.

Commenting on Minister Gungah's visit to South Africa, Sir Satcam Boolell said that the decision had been sanctioned only by the MMM's central committee. "It is reminiscent of the state of affairs prior to 1983 when it was the MMM that called the shots."

Before concluding, the PMSD leader, Sir Gaetan Duval, raised the case of the Muhen child who mysteriously disappeared from the hospital on 31 December. He said that he had written to the MaBC [Mauritian Broadcasting Company] a week ago to ask for air time. "As a lawyer, I wanted to make an appeal in this matter. I have been awaiting a response for one week."

***PMSD Duval Speaks Out in Support of Iraq**

91AF0560A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
17 Jan 91 p 4

[Article by Jacques David; first paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction]

[Text] "I am very, very distressed by what has happened. I hope that the Americans are not going to punish the Iraqis further. I hope that diplomacy will take over as quickly as possible and lead all parties concerned to arrive at a solution. From another point of view, it is comforting to see that the conflict has not spread to the other Arab countries and that Israel has been spared, thus avoiding a complication of the war." This was the immediate reaction of Sir Gaetan Duval, leader of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], in remarks made to LE MAURICIEN this morning.

In his view, this sort of this was to be expected: "You are left with the impression of seeing Dien Ben Phu or the charge of the light brigade all over again. There was no hope because it was Saddam Husayn against the rest of the world, or more important, the technological prowess of the United States on one side, and on the other, the Iraqi Army which, it cannot be denied, is weary after eight years of war with Iran. It had been said that a Gulf war would be extremely rapid. But diplomacy must take over now as quickly as possible and the Western-Arab army must not turn this into a punishment. It should be noted that it is a good thing Israel has not been attacked. This prevents a generalization of the war and the spread of one conflict to the entire Gulf," Sir Gaetan Duval stated.

In addition, the PMSD leader emphasized that this war will not cause oil prices to skyrocket, and that nothing will change even if Iraq destroys its reserves. So far, there are sufficient reserves of petroleum products.

***Gungah on Trip to RSA, Possible Accords**

91AF0559A Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
15 Jan 91 pp 1, 3

[Text] L'EXPRESS learned from authorized sources yesterday the nature of the Gungah mission in South Africa: It is to obtain 28,000 metric tons of petroleum products.

The minister of commerce, Mr. Dwarkanath Gungah, is currently waiting to hear from South Africa the response of oil companies to the request made by Mauritius last week.

"I expect a response to this request to come at any moment. The negotiations with businessmen were of a commercial nature," Minister Gungah emphasized.

The 28,000 metric tons of petroleum products needed in the short term will enable Mauritius to breathe more easily if the situation in the Gulf deteriorates. As of the arrival of the Cielo di Roma in Port Louis, the situation at the port's tank farms is as follows:

- MOGAS: 10,751 metric tons (a 77-day supply);
- DPK (Kerosene): 27,896 metric tons (a 59-day supply);
- Diesel: 24,218 metric tons (a 61-day supply); and
- fuel oil: 18,875 metric tons (a 43-day supply).

In addition, a tanker is expected to arrive in Port Louis at the end of January carrying 8,000 metric tons of kerosene, 5,000 metric tons of diesel, and 10,000 metric tons of oil. If negotiations with the South Africans are successful, the buffer stock will give Mauritius a wider margin, should either of the two oil tankers expected in Port Louis between now and 10 February encounter problems.

Minister Gungah also stated that he had had discussions about a possible importation of fish from South Africa. The contract is close to being signed, but Mauritius will have to coordinate the arrivals of fish from South Africa with available cold storage space. He also discussed opportunities for importing dairy products and equipment used to package rice in bags.

That equipment would be very useful in the event that rice and flour become rationed in Mauritius.

***Plans To Spare EPZ From Power Cuts Announced**

91AF0560C Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
15 Jan 91 p 5

[Article by Leon Baya; first paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction]

[Text] The electric power supply will be interrupted between the hours of 2000 and 0500 during a war, the Gulf Crisis Committee informed the managers of the Mauritius Export Processing Zone Association

(MEPZA) on Friday. The message was conveyed this morning to plant operators in the EPZ [Export Processing Zone].

However, the MEPZA has obtained assurance from the public authorities that the companies operating at night—spinning mills, fabric dyeing plants, and a number of knitwear companies—will not be deprived of electricity in a time of war. The MEPZA asked members concerned by this measure to indicate the nature of their operations, and by this morning some 20 companies had registered. The list will then be submitted to the public authorities. According to the association's president, Mr. Marday Venkatasamy, there is no difficulty in supplying electricity to the companies operating in an industrial zone. The situation will be trickier for companies located in a residential area.

This morning, free-zone plant operators, meeting in a conference room at the Mauritius Employers Federation, showed signs of worry over the emergency measures the public authorities have planned in the event of an armed conflict in the Gulf. Aside from the question of power supply, certain industrialists wondered about the effects of possible gasoline rationing, given the numbers of service vehicles these companies use. One industrialist pointed out that companies equipped with generators will be affected by a rationing of diesel fuel.

Mrs. Daniel Wong, manager of the MEPZA, stated that according to information obtained from the Gulf Crisis Committee, diesel fuel stocks will last two months. The energy situation is, says Mrs. Wong, difficult to assess if water problems and the breakdown at the FUEL power plant are taken into account.

Said Mr. Venkatasamy, "We are going to ask our members to contribute their share to the national effort in time of war. We have already issued an appeal to the companies asking them not to operate at night to the extent possible."

"The last thing we should do is to halt production. Mauritius relies on production and exportation," said Mr. Daniel Giraud, director of the Floreal group.

With regard to freight, Mr. Venkatasamy let it be known that there is no indication for the time being that maritime or air traffic will be disrupted. Nonetheless, some orders have been deferred.

In addition, he pointed out that should temporary job lay-offs become necessary due to interruptions in electricity or water supply, the employer will have to pay 50 percent of normal salaries as required by law.

Namibia

Foreign Minister Commends De Klerk 'Bold' Steps

MB0502160291 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1115 GMT 5 Feb 91

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Namibia's foreign minister, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, today welcomed the announcement made by South Africa's state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, that all the remaining apartheid legislation would be scrapped within the next several weeks. Mr. Ben Gurirab spoke to Radio RSA in Windhoek today during a break in the Namibian conference on private investment.

[Begin Gurirab recording] I would welcome the statement of the South African president. It's a statement that has been awaited not only by us on the African continent, and particularly in the region of southern Africa, but it is a statement that the whole world has been awaiting. It is a major step that has taken the earlier commitment of President De Klerk to scrap the pillars of apartheid in South Africa. [sentence as heard]

What we are however still concerned about is the fact that the president did not address the question of the political prisoners, and the question of the exiles. But more than that, for us what is most important is the arrangements that need to be made for transition in South Africa from apartheid to constitutional democracy. That is important, and in order to happen, there must be a clear indication now about the negotiations themselves.

We are thinking more importantly about how best to deal with the present situation of violence in South Africa, and also at the same time, for the leaders of South Africa, all of them, to sit down in a multiparty conference to decide and agree on transitional arrangements, and among them to agree on how to peacefully end apartheid. But I must go on record, as others did, to commend the president for his very bold and courageous step forward, and also to commend him for his own personal commitment to removing all the remaining obstacles on the way to negotiations.

A new South Africa, democratic South Africa, that would see its future and its place within the region—that South Africa certainly is not only welcome, but is expected to play a very important role as a member of SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]. [end recording]

Government Donates 1 Million Rand to ANC

MB3101170091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1648 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] Windhoek Jan 31 SAPA—Namibian President Sam Nujoma on Thursday presented ANC [African

National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela with a cheque for R[and]1 million from the Government of Namibia.

At a short ceremony at the end of Mr. Mandela's two-day visit to Windhoek to attend the Southern African Development Coordination Conference's 11th Consultative Conference, the ANC leader said he did not have words to express his thanks.

"The ANC is well aware of the economic position of Namibia and its financial needs," Mr. Mandela said, adding SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the new government had already done enough by supporting his organisation in various ways.

"It will be very heartening for our people to know that without any request from us, you have given this donation," Mr. Mandela said.

At an earlier briefing, he said he appreciated that the new SWAPO government had been able to share its experiences with the ANC both before and after Namibia's independence.

"We always leave Namibia feeling that we have attended a school of life which helps us in addressing our own problems," Mr. Mandela said prior to heading back to Johannesburg after his visit to the newly-independent country.

Government, UK Minister Sign CDC Agreement

*MB0102145491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1231 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] Windhoek Feb 1 SAPA—Britain's minister of overseas development administration, Mrs. Lynda Chalker, on Friday signed an agreement with Namibia's National Planning Commission director-general, Dr. Zedekia Ngavaru, to define the Commonwealth Development Corporation's [CDC] status in Namibia.

Mrs Chalker is also minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The agreement paves the way for the CDC to identify projects and invest in Namibia.

Namibia To Build Oil Terminal at Swakopmund

*MB3101124591 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 31 Jan p 3*

[Report by Kin Bentley: "Namibia Plans Swakopmund Terminal"]

[Text] London—Namibia plans to build an oil terminal at Swakopmund to make it independent of SA [South Africa] for its oil imports, says a Shipping Research Bureau report.

The terminal will be built as an offshore mooring buoy, it says.

"The costs of the feasibility study alone are estimated at \$500,000. The planned project has no funder yet, but the Namibian government is looking for possible financiers."

The report says it is not known yet when activities will start, but say "it could be completed in six months.

"By constructing an offshore buoy the country could become independent of SA for its oil imports," says the anti-apartheid publication.

"At present, nearly all of its oil needs are imported via the only deep-water harbour in the area, Walvis Bay ... controlled by SA."

Swaziland

Dlamini on 'Fair Deal' from South Africa

*MB0202114291 Mbabane THE WEEKEND
OBSERVER in English 2 Feb 91 p 5*

[Article by Phinda Zwane: "Swazis Must Be Given a 'Fair Deal' says Dlamini"]

[Text] KaNgwane—The South African Government should not forget that Swaziland was cheated of her land during the partitioning of the region says Mr. Themba Dlamini, a member of the Insika National Party of KaNgwane.

Mr. Dlamini was addressing branch committees of the Insika National Party in KaNgwane on Tuesday.

"The Swazi people, like all others in Africa, should be given a fair deal. Swazis who desire to serve their King should be free to do so without any fear of intimidation.

"Those Swazis who want to be part of the new South Africa should also be free to make their own choice.

"The black struggle does not belong to any single group. Nobody must try to hijack it, because we are all victims of apartheid. It would be tragic if we were to be divided and killed each other because of a feeling that the Government of South Africa considers the harm that could be caused by dividing the Swazis who have become aliens in their Kingdom and from their people." [sentence as received]

Mr. Dlamini said the land in question should be restored to its former rightful owners. "We have to be patient and cautious when dealing with the affairs of this land.

"We have a duty to address the genuine grievances of those who were deprived of their rights in their country of birth."

Lavumisa Drought Raises Fear of Famine in South

MB2701120691 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 27 Jan 91 p 3

[Article by Nkosingphile Ziyane: "When Drought Brings Hunger"]

[Text] After viewing pictures of a starving continent from Ethiopia to war-torn Liberia, Swaziland may be in for her own kind of shock.

A team of newsmen from the TIMES OF SWAZILAND came back from the Southern tip of the country with a grim picture. The Lavumisa area has been hit by some devastating drought, and it seems everyone who was in a position to do something about it has been caught off guard.

The chief of the area, has said that he is now expecting reports of death due to famine.

TIMES OF SWAZILAND newsmen gave a graphic picture of the area; "One is greeted by a stomach-turning smell of cattle carcasses under leafless trees. Dehydrated dogs yawn around the dead beasts, obviously indicating that they have already had enough meat..."

In this area, water is precious enough to sell for ten cents per 250 millilitre mug and for E[emalangeni]5.00 per 25 litre jug.

Another delegation comprising officials of the Baphalali Red Cross Society, the Save the Children Fund and the Coordinating Assembly on Non-governmental Organisations [NGO], visited the area recently. Their unpublished joint report, still due for discussion and formal adoption also confirms the worst.

The delegation spoke to a number of local residents, including shopkeepers, farmers, clinic nurses and police officers.

In its report, it states that nurses at St. Philips clinic said, since the beginning of the year, it had only rained on the 8th January.

That had been so little that there had only been some ploughing, but no planting. It goes on to say, some residents had even ploughed three times, hoping that it would rain and enable their crops to grow.

An earlier report by the National Early Warning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives showed that for four selected weather stations in the Lowveld; Big Bend, Mhlume, Mananga and Nkalashane, and for the months of July, August and September, there had only been 18 millimetres of rain, as compared to a normal 246 millimetres. This accounts for 7.3 percent, obviously far less than satisfactory.

Hence the Non-governmental Organisations delegation was told that even cotton, a normally drought-resistant crop, had not been able to withstand the lowveld heat and had failed dismally.

Last week's rains are said to have been only good enough for cotton growing, but then that is too late to save the current, desperate situation. It will not even be enough to save the livestock.

A member of the NGO's delegation said that the people of this area usually rely on cash crops rather than subsistence ones. Such a crop failure therefore means that they do not have money to buy food, or even send their children to school.

Whilst it is normal under circumstances for people to rely on their livestock, the picture there is gloomy for the people of the South.

The delegation of NGO's report says that there is a growing despondency among the population.

Nurses at the Matsanjeni clinic informed the delegation that most people coming to the clinic were malnourished, mostly scabies cases. This, it said, was rife among men because many were resorting to drinking alcoholic brews "to take their minds off from the problem."

"Lulakeni community members states that they had no more resources to do anything more and were only hoping that some organisation would come to their aid," it said.

It added that a community member of Chief Tsekwane's homestead had reported that 73 cattle had died in four days. Some, it said, had died whilst g????? December alone, 900 cattle died in the area, but the Veterinary Field office at Lavumisa said that this was probably an underestimation of the real number of cattle which died.

The scorching sun has so affected grazing land and water availability that cattle rearers were selling their stock at give-away prices as low as E70.00, because of their size. Matters came to a head when the locals were robbed by some white man posing as a cattle buyer. He collected their cattle and promised to pay after weighing them. Apparently, he has not been heard of ever since.

According to the TIMES report, the area has not had much meaningful rainfall for close to ten years, that is aside from the disastrous cyclone of 1984.

That there is impending disaster in the Lavumisa area, especially in the area under Chief Tsekwane, is now a certainty.

Although the Ministry of Agriculture claims to be moving some food supplies to depots in the area, there is need for more to be done at national level.

The Chinese have a saying to the effect that, rather than give a man some fish, give him fishing skills. Therefore while it is commendable that some food is being sent to

the area, what will happen when it runs out? What will happen to the children whose parents cannot afford to send them to school? What will happen if it does not rain next year?

We should have a permanent disaster relief facility. There is no reason why we should not have an early warning system that covers all our probable disasters. If that is deemed too expensive, then more money should be channelled to the Red Cross whose present operations clearly indicate their lack of funds.

The NGO's have a duty to the public. They therefore have a task of improving their monitoring systems. If Chief Tsekwane is expecting deaths to be reported soon, then it means all the concerned parties are running far behind events.

One may also ask about other community organisations? For example, where do our churches fit in this critical experience of the people of Lavumisa?

No one can be absolved when a situation as serious as this looms. It a matter of national urgency and its the type of situation that calls for cutting across bureaucracy and red tape of all sorts.

Asked about the number of people possibly involved, a journalist estimated 300,000. But a Red Cross official opinioned that there may be around 75,000 people involved in this situation. His opinion was based on the fact that not everyone in the area had reached the depths of crisis.

If anything, the discrepancy in figures shows the extent of unpreparedness on a national scale. Perhaps the NGO's should be commended for making the trip as a team. Other concerned bodies have made individual trips that are costly in term of travelling expences and time.

During the coming week, they will probably begin lengthy consultations before embarking on the actual search for necessary inputs.

Meanwhile, what situation will the drought victims be enduring?

Ivory Coast

Cabinet Creates 'Law and Order' Directorate

AB3101145891 Abidjan Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met this morning from 1000 to 1230 under the chairmanship of President Houphouet-Boigny. [passage omitted] It examined the problem of security. As a matter of fact, the mounting wave of banditry and criminality in our country has for many years been a permanent concern to the president of the Republic. At his initiative and under his high authority, strong measures have been taken and all forms of means mobilized on several occasions to cope with this situation, which has become a grave threat to our national economy and social peace. In addition to contributions from all sections of the population, special funds have been earmarked to provide the Ministry of Interior and Security with additional means, especially with an operation room designed to coordinate the actions of all law-enforcement agencies in and around Abidjan.

Following a presentation by the minister of interior and security, the Council of Ministers has permitted a special directorate for security and law and order to be created whose mission is to prepare, launch, supervise, and coordinate all actions relating to public security. The directorate will comprise one officer of the National Armed Forces, one senior officer of the National Gendarmerie, and one police superintendent.

The Council also authorized the establishment in Abidjan of a subregional Interpol bureau whose role will be decisive in carrying out investigations and exchange of intelligence among the Criminal Investigation Departments of member countries.

In view of the growing concern of the Abidjan population about the repeated acts of assault and theft, these security measures are a further indication of the government's strong determination to fight criminality and banditry even more vigorously. [passage omitted]

Opposition FPI To Innovate Commune Management

AB3101084391 Paris AFP in French 1348 GMT
28 Jan 91

[Text] Akoupe (Ivory Coast), 28 Jan (AFP)—The Ivoirian Popular Front (FPI), the major leftist opposition party, stated yesterday that it would like "to innovate" the management of six (out of 132) communes that voted for the FPI during last month's municipal elections. Members of the party's central committee and the newly elected FPI candidates—nine deputies and six mayors—met yesterday in Akoupe (150 km northeast of Abidjan), a town whose mayor and deputy are both FPI members, an AFP reporter observed.

During this meeting, the FPI stated that it was going to hold consultations in the six towns in the interior for which it is responsible. Mr. Abou Dramane Sangare, FPI's number two man, explained that his party wanted to ensure "clean" management of these communes, notably, with the publication of annual performance reports. The FPI also hopes to pursue a policy of "multilateral" twinning of towns under its administration with others abroad.

Moreover, the FPI leader, Chairman Laurent Gbagbo, who won 18.32 percent of the votes in the October 1990 presidential election that opposed him to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, expressed pleasure at his party's implantation in the country despite the "fraud" which, he asserted, marked the various elections. Mr. Gbagbo also expressed gratitude to the "people of goodwill and certain Socialist parties" abroad, which he did not name, for their financial assistance.

The FPI members also discussed ways and means of ensuring better party organization in preparation for the upcoming 1995 elections.

Coffee Season Begins, Producer Price Announced

AB0102091291 Abidjan Domestic Service
in French 0700 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Following the working session held yesterday between the minister of agriculture and animal resources, and the prefects of Ivory Coast, the following decisions were made:

The coffee bean purchasing season opened on 28 January 1991, and measures for its financing have been jointly taken by the Price Stabilization Fund and the banking system. The farmgate purchase price of coffee beans is 100 francs per kilogram throughout the country. No purchase can be made at a price lower than this. A bonus of 12 francs per kilo in addition to the collection bonus will be paid to all those who deliver properly picked coffee beans, devoid of black beans, to the mills. The quality price of 12 francs per kilogram has been established to encourage the Village Cooperative Groups, GVC's, and farmers to make deliveries to the mills.

The quality bonus is paid at the mill following the sampling and test milling of the consignments received. On the other hand, a penalty is levied on consignments of coffee containing black beans at the rate of 0.12 francs per kilogram when 1 percent of the overall weight comprises black beans. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic Relations Established With Oman

AB3101100791 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 29 Jan 91 p 26

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Ivory Coast and the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, desirous of promoting the bonds of friendship and cooperation

between their peoples on the basis of equality, mutual respect of national sovereignty, noninterference in any of the two countries' internal affairs, and the peaceful settlement of disputes between states, have decided to establish diplomatic relations between them at ambassadorial level beginning today, 28 January 1991

Commentary Says U.S.-Soviet Alliance in Danger

AB3001090591 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 28 Jan 91 p 28

[Noel Yao commentary: "Alliance in Danger"]

[Text] The least one could write is that the United States and the USSR have once more drawn their daggers. It is now the Baltic question that is poisoning relations between the "Big Two." While the latter has ceased to be a big power, the former is struggling to remain one.

While the end of the Cold War saw the "warming up" of Soviet-American relations, and while the Gulf issue saw the two countries adopting similar firmness (though this firmness was later watered down by nuances), statements by the American and Soviet leaders in recent times have dropped the hint of unease in relations between the two countries. It was the U.S. President who first stated: "I am disappointed by Soviet actions in the Baltic States, because resorting to force is not the best way to solve problems."

To this admonition, which was meant to be a "friendly" one, Moscow reacted by showing open indignation at its ally's reaction to purely "domestic" issues. "Current events abroad are being given a one-way interpretation which, sometimes, reminds one of the ideological war of the past," Mr. Gorbachev retorted. The Soviet leader warned: "It would be unfortunate and dangerous if, following this erroneous interpretation, the progress made in international relations in recent years is jeopardized."

The long and short of all this is that relations are no longer good. Washington still wants to stand out as the guarantor of an international democratic order whose legal basis would be the European Charter adopted in Paris in November, and which makes self-determination one of the most important pillars of human rights. The USSR, which was at the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and which made the commitments we know of, still continues to consider the Baltic issue to be an internal issue. In short, misunderstanding seems to have carried the day.

Will the new Soviet foreign minister, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh's, visit to Washington succeed in dissipating the misunderstanding raised over Moscow's muscle-flexing operations in Vilnius and Riga? Apart from the current bickerings, Soviet-West relations are entirely in question in the face of the year of dictatorship." [no opening quotes as published]

By the way, what has become of the proposed "common European home" so dear to Gorbachev at the height of the quasi-defunct perestroika?

Liberia

ECOWAS Leaders To Meet in Ivory Coast

AB0502104491 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] The West African intervention force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group], could be directed to monitor and enforce a cease-fire in Liberia if warring factions failed to sign a final agreement to disarm and confine their soldiers, interim President Dr. Amos Sawyer told the residents of the borough of New Kru Town over the weekend. The president says government will recruit young men and women and place them at the disposal of ECOMOG for training to pursue Mr. Charles Taylor and his supporters. Mr. Taylor's failure to sign a cease-fire agreement will mean that he does not want peace for Liberia, Dr. Sawyer noted, adding that Mr. Taylor wants to partition Liberia in order to continue to sell our resources for selfish gain. The failure of the warring factions to sign a cease-fire agreement will make it impossible for the hosting of the all-Liberia conference, Dr. Sawyer observed.

The president recently told Liberians to insist on the implementation of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan for Liberia, which includes the formation of an interim government of national unity, the disarming of warring factions by ECOMOG, and the holding of free and fair elections within one year.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, are to meet this week in Ivory Coast in order to get the National Patriotic Front of Mr. Charles Taylor to sign the cease-fire agreement.

Assembly Statement Views Detention Conditions

AB0502104691 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] The behavior of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, INPFL's leadership with regard promised democracy and respect for human rights has been called into question. [sentence as heard] A position statement issued by the Interim Legislative Assembly, ILA, on the unlawful detention and harassment of some of its members by the INPFL leadership questioned the sincerity and pronouncement of the INPFL toward freedom and the rule of law in the country.

The ILA says it (?denigrates), abhors, and denounces [words indistinct] brutal, and inhumane behavior [word indistinct] that upon the arrival of members of the Wise Man Committee at the INPFL's base to continue ongoing discussions of peaceful initiatives begun

between the INPFL [words indistinct] they were ordered arrested, disrobed, and detained. While their liberty was restrained, the ILA's statement says, its members were transferred from one area of confinement to another, to keep secret their exact location, and that its members were threatened with death and forced at one point to drink an intoxicating spirit. One member of the ILA was forced at gunpoint to sit in a colony of driver ants. Another senior member who had gone to intervene was also arrested, disrobed, tied, and confined. One member, the ILA statement says, was forced at gunpoint to dip his finger in spilled excrements and lick same.

The ILA is, meanwhile, demanding that those involved be strictly held accountable for their vicious and criminal acts in keeping with the rule of law and transparent justice. The justice minister has been called upon to take appropriate action deemed fit under the circumstances in keeping with the laws of Liberia.

Official Discusses Importing Petroleum Products

*AB3101144091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] The Liberian public has been assured that the Interim Government of National Unity is making speedy efforts to import petroleum products for the local market. Because of the high demand for petroleum products created by the increase of commercial activities in Monrovia, the managing coordinator of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Corporation, LPRC, Mr. Sanka Wodie, says government is doing everything to shortly import petroleum products. Mr. Wodie appealed to Liberians to exercise some patience as government is endeavoring to address the issue.

In another development, it has been disclosed that as a result of damage done to the LPRC's facilities during the civil war, government and the corporation's administration are collaborating to revitalize and make the LPRC more serviceable to the public. Meanwhile, followup discussions for the importation of petroleum products from Nigeria to Liberia are to get underway shortly.

Mali

Government, Opposition React to Bamako Events

ADEMA Leader Views 'Regime'

*AB3001174591 Libreville Africa No. 1
in French 1830 GMT 26 Jan 91*

[Interview with Abdourahmane Baba Toure, chairman of the Association for Democracy in Mali, in Bamako by Guy Bertrand Mapangou; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Toure] We have in front of us a regime that spent 22 years in power apparently without a hitch, and now it

is desperately resisting change because of the leadership's current interests. To preserve these interests, they are ready to fight and do everything they can to remain in power.

[Mapangou] When did you think that change was useful in your country's political life?

[Toure] We have thought it for a long time now, I mean since the 1980's. There were then various student movements which they crushed, but, gradually, people became lethargic, and the authorities thought that it was over and there would be no more movements. The dissatisfaction increased, especially because the government failed to meet its obligations, particularly, the regular payment of salaries. They have not succeeded in reversing this situation so far, and they keep saying that next month they will do it... and so on. In reality, since then, changes have been noted in the people. What was lacking was only external and internal factors to speed up the movement. This situation has lasted too long. The authorities seem to indeed despise us, I mean the people. What Malians want is never considered by the authorities, and they do what they want. Finally, the people were fed up with their behavior, and this made many Malians turn their backs on the authorities. They were only waiting for the right opportunity to show their dissatisfaction. Thus, with the creation of democratic organizations, they found legal means of expression and then joined them.

[Mapangou] What type of struggle can the Association for Democracy in Mali, ADEMA, carry out now?

[Toure] Well, the struggle we want to launch now is mainly for a democratic and pluralistic overture, i.e. we are fighting for the immediate introduction of multipartyism. The forces of resistance are extremely powerful and have repressive means, but as the international context forces them to accept change, willy nilly, they will finally give in.

[Mapangou] Can you force them to think that change is necessary for the country's life and for Malians' social development?

[Toure] We have no other means than our willingness. Some 78 percent of Malians say that they want multipartyism, so with this popular force, it is sure that the needed change will be carried out. I do not say that this change will occur in March or so, but, willy nilly, it will occur, and this is my conviction. The only means is, therefore, the popular masses.

[Mapangou] Do you mean that public demonstrations will force the authorities to introduce multipartyism or to give in as has happened everywhere?

[Toure] I believe that public demonstrations will force them, because as long as the people did not demonstrate the authorities used to beat around the bush, saying that there will be democracy, but within the single party and so on, and democracy should be discussed within the

party. When the people started demonstrating, however, stating that they want democracy—not within the single party but outside the party, and that all the people should be involved—the authorities contemptuously rejected these grievances as just wild talk. The authorities considered these calls wild talk by intellectuals who want change, who want to imitate the others, and so on. With the creation of ADEMA, the National Democratic Initiative Committee, CNID, and the Mali Pupils and Students Association, AEEM, and as we started demonstrating, the authorities were aroused from their torpor.

[Mapangou] The Democratic Union of Malian People, UDPM, said that it was the first to have decided on democratic opening in the country.

[Toure] Yes, yes, that is all bunk, that is only to defend themselves. If you [words indistinct] you can do it and people will not talk. They really had enough time, because since 1989, no one has spoken of multipartyism. I remember at a conference of the party cadres organized by the UDPM itself, only one person stated that it was necessary to introduce multipartyism in the country, and it was from that time that, with external factors, the people became aware of the need for change, otherwise, it was not wanted by the UDPM at all. This is a generally irresistible phenomenon that all countries must experience.

Trade Unions Urge Democracy

AB3001181791 Paris AFP in French 1747 GMT
25 Jan 91

[By Francois-Xavier Harispe]

[Text] Bamako, 25 January (AFP)—“What is certain is that we are moving toward a multiparty system,” Bakary Karambe, the secretary general of the National Union of Mali Workers (UNTM—the sole trade union), calmly said today. At the latest it will be in March, he added in his office at the Labor Exchange between two visitors: one, one of the “hardliners” of the sole party, the Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM); and the other by the chairman of the Malian Human Rights Association (AMDH), a basic movement of the National Committee on a Democratic Initiative (CNID) whose “political activities” (for the establishment of a multiparty system and democracy) were banned on 18 January by the interior minister.

“We have a major role to play in the demand for democracy and, believe me, we will have a multiparty system. The sooner the better, March is the deadline.” Mr Karambe said. In March, the congress of the single party will be held and the issue of the multiparty system will be on the agenda of the UDPM congress, General Sekou Ly, the interior minister confirmed this morning.

Last month, the UNTM asked for the establishment of a multiparty system and on 24 January, it sent a letter to the head of state asking him to “immediately end the escalation of statements by politicians and government

officials in the media, the start without delay of the debate on democracy,” and the reopening of schools closed on 23 January after the disturbances of 21-22 January in Bamako and the rest of the country.

The letter, which was signed by the union's secretary general, also asked for the opening of an “investigation to determine the causes of the violence which led to the loss of lives. It deplored the turn of events and condemned the use of force whatever its origin.” The 21-22 January clashes in Bamako and in other cities, like Segou, Kati, Koulikro, Kayes, and Bougouni, resulted in the death of at least six people. About 10 people were injured and several hundred people are still in custody.

“Nobody said we are for or against a multiparty system,” the minister of interior said. “There is no taboo subject in this country,” and it is “the UDPM which asked for political openness” the minister added. The multiparty system was discussed within the party. There are dates and deadlines. The Malian people will decide for itself on the issue. Let us wait for the congress,” he added.

“If tomorrow the people say they want a multiparty system, I will defend this principle, but the congress is the most appropriate forum to discuss it,” he pointed out. Gen. Sekou Ly, who is very close to the president, is regarded as one of the staunch supporters of the sole party, observers recall.

The question now is whether the tens of thousands of “people” who marched peacefully for a multiparty system in December will wait until March for the UDPM to agree to share power. The very violent demonstrations of 21-22 January seem to show—even though the Army restored order in Bamako on 23 January—that the people want a quick end to the issue.

AEEM Members Released

AB3102210691 Paris AFP in French 2215 GMT
30 Jan 91

[Text] Bamako, 30 Jan (AFP)—The secretary general of the Association of Malian Students (AEEM), Oumar Mariko, who was arrested 28 January in Bamako, was released yesterday evening, it was learned today from the Malian Association of Human Rights (AMDH). Oumar Mariko was released along with two other students and a teacher who were arrested on 19 January following the holding of an unauthorized public meeting by the Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA), it was indicated from the same sources.

The release of the four persons was ordered by Malian Defense Minister General Mamadou Coulibaly, it was also learned from the AMDH. It was learned from reliable sources that Gen. Mamadou Coulibaly gave in to an urgent request from the National Mediation Commission set up on 23 January on the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Mali in order to

contribute to the restoration, through dialogue, of a true climate of peace in Mali, in the wake of violent demonstrations in Mali last week.

Furthermore, the defense minister informed the members of the commission that only 32 persons were still in detention after the 21-22 January incidents in Bamako. These persons, found in possession of items stolen during the looting which followed the demonstrations, should be sent to the courts for trial, according to the AMDH.

Crisis Commission Set Up

*AB3101161691 Bamako Domestic Service
in French 0700 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] At the initiative of the Malian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a national goodwill commission was created on 23 January to resolve the current situation in our country. This commission is aimed at restoring a true climate of tranquility and social peace in the country through dialogue.

The goodwill commission is made up of representatives of Catholic and Protestant churches in Mali, the Malian Association of Human Rights, the Malian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the National Federation of Malian Employers, and the Malian Traders Union. A 16-member bureau was set up with Sidi Konake of the [word indistinct] as chairman.

Justice Ministry Says 34 Involved

*AB0102154291 Bamako Domestic Service
in French 2000 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] According to consistent information received from the Ministry of Justice and the National Security Headquarters, only 34 demonstrators were charged with disturbing the peace, looting, arson, damaging buildings, theft, and receiving and concealing stolen goods during the 21-22 January events in Bamako. Those accused were brought before court on the basis of an official entry dated 29 January 1991. The same sources indicated that 232 people were arrested strictly for vandalism. All the school children, a total of 196, were set free and handed over to their parents.

Among the demonstrators brought before court were three jobless people, two motor workers, two carpenters, two student drivers, two shoe polishers, two welders, two butchers, two farmers, two laborers, one gas station attendant, a man who handles empty bottles, a mason's apprentice, a (?machine) turner, a trader, a blacksmith, a [word indistinct], a sales employee, a radio technician, and two housewives.

Minister Denounces Press

*AB0402090891 Bamako Domestic Service
in French 1500 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[Text] The minister of justice and keeper of the seals, Lieutenant Colonel Samou Soumare, has called for the

elimination of passionate behavior in Malian society, with particular reference to the current agitation in our country. Here, Lt. Col. Samou Soumare states his opinion about the press' campaign of denigration against our country:

[Begin Soumare recording] This campaign of denigration constitutes a violation, and I believe these sons of the country are unworthy of their fatherland. It is no longer a question of opposing the regime; it is a question of an irresistible need for money; an irresistible need to be projected into the limelight; and an irresistible need for press coverage or obtention of votes. But these same people are well known from independence to the present day. They were discredited by all regimes, dismissed by their electorate, even during the last elections. These persons have been rejected by all associations; they can only take refuge in new associations as they have been rejected by others.

I would really like us, through this program, to eradicate passionate behavior from Mali. People should speak the truth, have the courage to take films, use their microphones, and go everywhere to report on events. Correspondents for foreign radio stations should at least report on the reality and not tell lies indefinitely by giving the impression that in Mali [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Commentary on Need for Calm

*AB3102213391 Bamako Domestic Service
in French 1500 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In 1987, before the holding of the second extraordinary congress which adopted the National Charter, the head of state made it a point of honor to meet all socioprofessional groups and active forces of the nation. By listening to the concerns and aspirations of our countrymen, General Moussa Traore's primary intention was to feel the people's pulse which helps a leader make crucial decisions. By listening to the vox populi openly express the feeling of the Malian people, the party secretary general remained faithful to an approach he has adopted since 1968, that is to say never make a decision alone, keep to his own thoughts, and reject without analysis the views of others.

Today, Gen. Moussa Traore has again embarked on this approach but in slightly different ways. This is how we must view the informal consultations he has been holding in Bamako, for several days now, with representatives of the Party organs, women, and youths. For the leader of the country the issue is to draw the appropriate lessons of the events which shook Bamako on 21-22 January and those which took place in a few towns in the interior. The elected officials, women, and youths have undoubtedly expressed the fear shared by all of seeing our future diverted onto paths we will never be able to control. They also reaffirmed their conviction that it will only be through the combined efforts of all that we will

overcome the trauma of such unusual violence. Finally, they made it clear that it was not time for accusation and revenge, but for appeasement.

The approach initiated by Gen. Moussa Traore is also helped by initiatives taken by people of goodwill in our society. A mediation committee has benevolently been set up with the objective of restoring the calm which was unfortunately disturbed. As religious and media officials and businessmen they all know that we nearly plunged into disaster and the awareness of the danger we experienced should make it imperative for us to strive for dialogue without ulterior motives.

It must be understood that in these times of hardship, our country must, more than ever, prove that it has the adequate resources to overcome its problems. It must also be understood that the gravity of current situation makes it important for even the most modest citizen to contribute to the restoration of normality, which any reasonable Malian highly desires. For, who can remain serene with question marks over the future of our children? Who would eagerly accept continual alarming rumors of disaster? Nonetheless, these rumors seem to be the favorite chorus of some people. According to them, the harshest totalitarian regime would be Eden compared to Mali in January 1991. According to them, each day brings its number of innocent victims and unknown martyrs. Should we engage in polemics with those doom-sayers? We do not think so. We will not stop regretting that there are Malians playing this less glorious role and calling for violence, while most of their countrymen want reason to prevail.

We would like to commend the approach of the majority who thinks that the interest of the nation should prevail and know that lightning does not strike twice except when it is called for.

Opposition Leader on Detention

AB3101101591 Libreville Africa No. 1
in French 1230 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Interview with Amidou Diabate, secretary general of Mali's National Committee on Democratic Initiative (CNID), by Guy-Bertrand Mapangou in Bamako; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Diabate] I was arrested on the evening of 23 January. I was coming home from the Labor Exchange after a union meeting. When I arrived in front of my house, I did not even have the time to walk in. I was grabbed and brutalized by policemen who asked me to accompany them to the police station. Despite resistance by my family and neighbors, the policemen took me to the Criminal Investigation Department where I was put in a cell. There I found 18 to 20-year-old young men who had been arrested following the 21 and 22 January events. From what I was told, they, apparently, did not have anything to do with the events. They just happened to be in the area by chance about half an hour after the events. This is very alarming and of great concern. There

are still hundreds of people in police stations whose access has been banned to the Association of Young Lawyers which has been trying to obtain information on the conditions of detention of the various people in custody, notably children.

[Mapangou] Why has the government decided to arrest children instead of adults when the demonstrations were led by several adults?

[Diabate] There is no logical explanation to that. I think that the basic issue is that the government is determined to intimidate the democratic movement. They think that by using violence and repression people will be scared, that the democratic movement will stop its demands and allow the government to make the overture whenever and whichever way it likes.

Opposition Denounces Violence

AB0302212491 Paris AFP in French 2125 GMT
2 Feb 91

[Text] Bamako, 2 Feb (AFP)—The National Democratic Initiative Committee (CNID) and the Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) today denounced "the wind of violence" in the whole country and "the blind and gratuitous repression" that ensued, and laid the blame on Malian Government authorities.

"By seeking to ban the political activities of ADEMA, the CNID, and the AEEM (Association of Malian Students), the Malian interior minister was deliberately acting illegally and using blind force," Messrs. Mamadou Lamine Traore and Hamidou Diabate, who are respectively first vice president of ADEMA and secretary general of CNID, stated today at a joint news conference in Bamako about 10 days after the January 21-22 riots. Messrs. Traore and Diabate also deplored the deaths, injuries, arrests, and significant material damage caused by the violence, which, they said, "is aimed at stopping the democratic movement and imposing the March deadline (editorial note: the date for holding an ordinary congress by the sole party to set policy on establishing a multiparty system) that will enable the UDPM (ruling Democratic Union of Malian People) to concoct a suitable political approach."

The CNID and the ADEMA, the two officials further said, "reaffirm their willingness to hold a dialogue, but ask as a precondition the release of all persons arrested since 18 January, a stop to the death threats against the leaders of the democratic movement, notably against Mountaga Tall (CNID chairman)."

This afternoon, the Mali Radio and Television Corporation, quoting judicial sources, announced that "Mountaga Tall (who has been in hiding since his home was searched during the riots) has not been indicted or served an arrest or search warrant for holding contrary views." Furthermore, in a radio and television statement today in Bamako, Malian Justice Minister Lieutenant Colonel Sambou Soumare accused the "servants of foreign

radios" (editorial note: Malians who give information to foreign radio stations) of informing, telling lies, and speaking ill of their country. He nevertheless appealed to his fellow citizens "to rid the Mali of passion and tell the truth," adding that he supports "a general appeasement and a return to the calm and tranquility to which Malians aspire."

Rights Group Condemns Repression

*AB0302092491 Paris AFP in French 1243 GMT
2 Feb 91*

[Text] Dakar, Feb 2 (AFP)—Today an African human rights association, the African Meeting for the Defense of Human Rights [RADDHO], "strongly" condemned the repression that followed violent demonstrations in the capital, Bamako, and in several other towns on 21 and 22 January. In a communique handed to AFP in Dakar, the RADDHO "also called for an immediate end to repression and the unconditional release of all arrested persons," adding that "it is indignant at the treatment of children."

In its communique, the RADDHO, whose headquarters is in Dakar, finally appealed to national and international opinion "to put pressure on the Malian Government to abide by human rights and the rights of the child and subscribe to the general quest for democratic openness and multiparty politics that is asserting itself everywhere in the world."

The 21-22 January demonstrations in Bamako and several Malian towns, which degenerated into riots, took place after an unauthorized public meeting of the National Committee for Democratic Initiative (CNID) and the Alliance for Democracy in Mali (ADEMA) calling for democracy and multiparty politics. Several people, including many students (about 200, most of whom were younger than 12) and the secretary general of the Association of Malian Students (AEEM), were arrested following the riots that claimed two lives and left many wounded, according to official figures. All the arrested students and their secretary general were released on 30 January, while 34 others were put on trial.

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